

Cries of 'Blackmail' Heard as U.S. Shutdown Looms

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — A partial shutdown of the U.S. government appeared imminent and fears of a federal default grew on Sunday as White House officials and Republican leaders engaged in a bitter shouting match over a key spending measure.

Newt Gingrich, the speaker of the House, called on President Bill Clinton to cancel a trip Thursday to Japan so he could help resolve the looming crisis. "I don't see how he can go," the Georgia Republican said on NBC television.

The White House said the trip was still on, though it might be shortened. The White House chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, said Mr. Clinton would not allow his foreign policy to be "held hostage" to partisan posturing. Mr. Clinton is due to attend an Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum meeting in Osaka. The immediate issue is a short-term spending

measure to keep the government operating after midnight Monday, when funding authority expires. Mr. Clinton has said he will veto the measure unless Republicans drop a provision that would raise month-

It comes down to who will blink first. Page 3.

ly payments by the elderly under the Medicare health insurance program.

A separate issue, though it has become politically intertwined with the threatened shutdown, is the possibility of a government default. Before television cameras Sunday, Mr. Gingrich signed a temporary measure to increase the debt ceiling by \$67 billion, through Dec. 12, and thus avert a default.

"We're willing to buy the time to work out a serious agreement," he said. But White House officials said the debt measure would restrict the Treasury secretary's ability to

manage government finances, and therefore would also be vetoed. In what has become a starkly political dispute, they drew their own lines in the sand, using verbal clubs like "blackmail" and "terrorism."

This is the Republicans against the American people," Mr. Panetta said.

A government shutdown would lead to the layoff around midday Tuesday of about 800,000 federal workers. An additional 1.1 million employees would continue working.

Services deemed essential — national defense, mail inspection and air traffic safety among them — would be maintained. But military recruitment offices, passport offices and government museums would close. Social Security checks and Medicare payments would still be issued, and Medicaid benefits paid through December. Postal service would be unaffected.

There have been government shutdowns before, including four from 1981 to 1990. What is less routine is the threat of government default. In the absence of an agreement, the government is sure to bump up against its authorized debt ceiling of \$4.9 trillion Wednesday, when a \$25 billion interest payment is due.

The U.S. government has never defaulted on its debt. It is unlikely to do so this time. Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin can draw on various government trust funds to stave off default.

"We're not going to default now," Mr. Gingrich said in a television interview.

But Mr. Rubin said Sunday that the very threat of default could shake international confidence in the U.S. government for years, raising borrowing costs.

For now, financial markets appear to have taken the Washington dispute largely in stride, viewing it as an exercise in brinkmanship in which neither side has an interest in going too far.

Mr. Gingrich and the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, phoned the president Saturday. But Mr. Dole summarized Mr. Clinton's side of the conversation with the words, "Get lost."

Rebel Serbs Sign Accord To Reunite With Croatia

Pact Will End Revolt In Balkan Flash Point Of Eastern Slavonia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ERDUT, Croatia — Rebel Croatian Serbs in Eastern Slavonia agreed Sunday to avert war and rejoin Croatia on terms that would protect the disputed region's multi-ethnic status.

The chief Serbian negotiator, Milan Milanovic, signed an agreement presented in Erdut by the U.S. ambassador to Croatia, Peter W. Galbraith, and the UN envoy, Thorvald Stoltenberg.

The Croatian government was due to add its endorsement in Zagreb later in the day.

Mr. Stoltenberg said after Serbian leaders signed the accord at their headquarters in Erdut: "I think we have experienced the start of the end of the war in ex-Yugoslavia."

Mr. Stoltenberg and Mr. Galbraith presented the Serbs with a draft worked out at

Peace talks "will not be a failure," a negotiator says. Deal is reported for Bosnian Serb leaders to quit. Page 11.

the peace talks in the United States by President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia and President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia.

The two mediators later returned to Zagreb to obtain the agreement of the Croatian government to the terms for ending a Serbian rebellion that erupted in war when Croatia broke away from former Yugoslavia in 1991.

The Croatian Army recaptured two other rebel enclaves earlier this year, and Mr. Tudjman had threatened to use force in Eastern Slavonia if the Serbs did not back down by the end of November.

Zagreb alarmed the United Nations this week by openly reinforcing its troops in the region, which borders Serbian-led rump Yugoslavia.

Eastern Slavonia was regarded as a potentially dangerous flash point for a renewed war between Croats and Serbs.

Mr. Milanovic, the Serbian negotiator, said that he had agreed to a one-year period of transition to Croatian rule with the option of a further year if needed.

A text of the agreement, provided by the Serbs, said that the United Nations would administer the territory and provide peacekeepers during the transition.

The area would be fully demilitarized within 30 days of UN peacekeepers and police being deployed.

There was no mention of a Serbian demand for a referendum at the end of the transition period to settle whether Eastern Slavonia should be Croatian or Serbian.

Mr. Galbraith said the signing was historic and added:

"For the first time in this conflict, an issue has been resolved peacefully by signatures and not by bullets."

The mediators said the agreement would preserve the multiethnic character of Eastern Slavonia, allowing the return of almost 100,000 Croatian refugees driven out in 1991. It will also let Eastern Slavonia's Serbs remain and avoid the fate of 150,000 Serbs who fled their homes in Western Slavonia and Krajina when the Croatian Army attacked this year.

"I hope this agreement will have a contagious effect for the whole area because it gives security and protection to all the people," Mr. Stoltenberg said.

The deal brings closer the prospect of Yugoslavia and Croatia recognizing each other and working out a postwar relationship.

The Croatian government and leaders of the rebel Serbs agreed Oct. 3 on basic principles for the return of the territory, but disagreed over how long the transition should be.

Serbs had wanted a three-year transition period of monitoring by the United Nations. Croatia had insisted on no more than one year, and had asked for a NATO presence, similar to that which would enforce peace in Bosnia.

Eastern Slavonia saw some of the fiercest fighting of the 1991 Serb-Croat war, particularly the artillery siege of Vukovar.

Last week, three Yugoslav Army officers were indicted by the international war crimes tribunal in The Hague in connection with the murders of 261 men taken from the Vukovar hospital.

Their mass grave near Vukovar is under UN protection. (Reuters, AP)

Commonwealth Suspends Lagos Regime Pressure Over Hangings Stops Short of Oil Sanctions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — An enraged international community increased pressure Sunday on Nigeria for hanging nine minority-rights activists but ruled out oil sanctions as an immediate option against the country's military government.

The Commonwealth suspended Nigeria from the 52-member body, saying Lagos faced expulsion within two years unless it reformed and opened the oil-rich country to democracy.

The United States withdrew its ambassador from Lagos. The European Union followed suit, with Brussels also suspending development cooperation with Nigeria.

In Seville, the Spanish foreign minister, Javier Solana Maderaga, condemned the hangings as "totally unacceptable" on Sunday and announced that the European Union would shortly begin considering "practical" sanctions against Nigeria.

Britain banned arms sales but, like the United States, adopted a cautious stance on oil sanctions, saying they could harm the people and not Nigeria's military leaders. The British stance angered Nigerian hu-

man-rights campaigners, who retorted that the oil industry was controlled by a tiny elite in power.

Nigeria was unmoved by the barrage of protests. A spokesman for the head of state, General Sani Abacha, insisted that General

"The struggle continues," activist reportedly says at his execution. Page 6.

Abacha was committed to restoring Africa's most populous state to democracy. "We need your cooperation, not your condemnation," said the spokesman, David Aduh.

Ken Siwa, the son of Ken Saro-Wiwa, the activist and writer who was among the nine who were executed, criticized Commonwealth leaders for taking the route of quiet diplomacy. Mr. Saro-Wiwa had maintained that he was framed because of his opposition to the military regime and to the oil industry that earns 80 percent of Nigeria's export income.

Mr. Saro-Wiwa and the eight others were sentenced to death for the murder of four

pro-government Ogoni chiefs. The sentences were carried out Friday.

The Geneva-based International Commission of Jurists called the executions "a criminal act of state murder" and urged states to break diplomatic relations with the Lagos regime.

Pope John Paul II, speaking of "the painful news" from Lagos, said he prayed that God would inspire the leaders of Nigeria to guide the country to harmony through dialogue.

Leaders of Commonwealth countries — Britain and its former colonies — were much blunter, with Prime Minister John Major speaking of "murder, callous and brutal." Mr. Major all but ruled out an oil embargo. He said, however, that the British government wanted to talk to Shell about its involvement in a \$3.6 billion Nigerian gas project.

An official of the Clinton administration said that an embargo was out under consideration, but that Washington might seek support for such measures as restrictions on the export of oil equipment to Nigeria. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

The Sudden Downfall of Roh Tae Woo

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service



Trade union members marching on Sunday in Seoul to protest the policies of President Kim Young Sam.

SEOUL — Roh Tae Woo, the dapper former president, has been to the White House and to summit meetings, to ribbon-cuttings and groundbreakings, but now he is expected to go somewhere he has never been before: jail.

Mr. Roh, once a national hero, is now the national goat. He admitted fearfully late last month that he had amassed a slush fund of \$650 million, and news about it is tainting not just Mr. Roh but the entire political and business system of South Korea.

It is a bit like a Korean version of Watergate, but a non-partisan one — for the opposition as well as the governing party has been implicated.

Top business leaders are being summoned daily for interrogation about their donations, and opinion polls suggest that about 80 percent of South Koreans want to see Mr. Roh, who led the country from 1988 to 1993, imprisoned for corruption.

"For Roh Tae Woo, prison is inevitable," predicted Lee Chul, an opposition member of the National Assembly. "People believe that the only way out for him would be suicide." Suicide is often mentioned as an alternative for Mr. Roh, for this country is deeply shaped by Confucian and Japanese values in which a disgraced person sometimes finds honor in his own exit.

And a suicide would perhaps be a relief to many of South Korea's elite. Mr. Roh, 62, has so far insisted that he does not remember where the money came from and how it was spent, yet many people believe that if his memory improves he can implicate top business leaders who gave bribes and top political leaders who took them.

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Leah Rabin marking the end of a week of mourning for her husband Sunday.

The Religious Obsessions That Drove Rabin's Killer In Israel, Assassin Was No Misfit

By Barton Gellman
and Laura Blumenfeld
Washington Post Service

RAMATGAN, Israel — Amid the hum and buzz of ancient texts, debated since dawn, Yigal Amir reached into the Law of Kings and pulled a thread. He unwound and examined it, and when he had thought deeply he gathered some friends.

For the next two days, Mr. Amir and a handful of his yeshiva classmates spun out a colloquy on whether Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin should live or die.

They stood around Mr. Amir's corner chair, beneath the vaulting stained glass windows of their Jewish seminary, and argued among themselves in yeshiva style — citation and exegesis, thread after thread, until they had woven an intricate cloth of Jewish law.

Mr. Amir maintained that Mr. Rabin qualified for *din rodef*, the judgment of the pursuer. Mr. Amir wore his theory from the reasonings of Maimonides, who wrote that a pursuer could be killed by a righteous

man, before the pursuer killed Mr. Rabin, he said, was poised to spill the blood of other Jews, and so must die.

Two of those who joined the dispute said they strongly disagreed, but Mr. Amir smiled a scornful quarter-smile that said he was sure.

The thread that Mr. Amir began tugging then, more than a year ago, drew him a week ago to Tel Aviv with a 9mm pistol tucked into the waistband of his black jeans. He followed the prime minister to Kings of Israel Square and the staircase that Mr. Rabin descended from a stage. When Mr. Amir finished shooting, Israel's ninth prime minister lay mortally wounded.

The 25-year-old assassin, who confessed in court, has been condemned by every religious leader in Israel. But he is neither a freak nor a misfit.

Mr. Amir is something more disturbing to many Israelis: a young man of discipline and multiple gifts who thrived in the nation's mainstream and believed that he was serving Israel. His decision to kill reflected

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AGENDA

Yeltsin Bars Delay in Election Date

MOSCOW (Reuters) — President Boris N. Yeltsin plans to hold a presidential election as scheduled when his term expires in June, the head of the upper house of Parliament said in a television interview shown Sunday.

Vladimir Shumeiko, the speaker of the Federation Council, said Mr. Yeltsin had told him Saturday that the election should go ahead as planned, dismissing speculation that Mr. Yeltsin might cancel the election for fear that he could lose.

Mr. Shumeiko said the Federation Council, which under the constitution sets

the date, supported holding the election on time when Mr. Yeltsin's five-year term of office expires. It would probably take place June 16, he said.

Mr. Yeltsin said the Federation Council is right here, that a date must be set in the constitutional period. "Mr. Shumeiko said in the interview, which was taped Saturday. "It will be set as stipulated under the constitution," he said of the date.

Mr. Shumeiko spoke after meeting with Mr. Yeltsin in the Moscow hospital where he is recovering from a heart problem.

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After His Murder Acquittal, Simpson Makes All the Wrong Moves

By Phil McCombs
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — More than a month after his acquittal, O.J. Simpson still has problems — image problems, income problems, woman problems. Big problems, the kind that are not going away soon.

At first, things looked great. The jury said he was not guilty of murdering his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend Ronald L. Goldman. "I'm on the freeway!" he had phoned his friend Paula Barbieri as he was being driven home from jail Oct. 3. He

paraded at his Brentwood estate, made a bundle from photos in a tabloid, called his kids.

Then it started. His neighbors shunned him; friends backed off. "Guilty" posters were hung on the coral trees near his old haunts in Brentwood, and an initiative was started to exclude him from his beloved Riviera Country Club. When he called there, according to a local radio news report, a voice on the other end whispered, "Hair and fiber."

The voices became a chorus: "A year from now he'll be endorsing jeans — bottom of the barrel," says Michael Viner of Dove Books, publisher of Faye

Resnick's book and others on the case.

"O.J. is behind me; I want to keep it that way," says Howard Weitzman, his attorney at the start of the case. An old golf pal says he has backed away from Mr. Simpson completely, adding disgustedly, "He's a survivor, but just thinks he can do no wrong."

Last week, Mr. Simpson raised his voice in return. He phoned The Associated Press trial reporter, Linda Deutsch, to say he thought people had been supportive "and very protective" of him since the verdict, adding that he has learned that fame and wealth are illusions, that "the only thing that endures is character."

In the call from his mansion, he also criticized the press for being negative, said he had been out to eat in a couple of restaurants and pleaded with press photographers not to interrupt who he is visiting with his and Nicole's children, Sydney, 10, and Justin, 7.

Yet there is still plenty of damaged image left to rebuild.

Within days of the verdict, it had become clear that Mr. Simpson faced possible pariah-hood: Pay-per-view television, with its potential for million-dollar

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Cameroon	1.600 CFA	Qatar	1.000 Rias
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THE AMERICAS

In Budget War, All Eyes Are on Clinton

Both Sides Are Hunkered Down, Watching 'High Noon'

By Robin Toner
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For all the polls and high-blown strategy, the budget brinkmanship in the capital is being driven by some strikingly personal assessments: Who will blink first, and why?

House Republican leaders talk about President Bill Clinton as a man without a core of beliefs, driven by political calculations and hostage to the public-opinion polls. Even as they complain about his unwillingness to negotiate, some Republicans say they assume it is only a matter of time before he yields and signs some version of their balanced budget plan.

As Representative John Kasich of Ohio, the Budget Committee chairman, cheerfully put it, "I think the president will be forced to move toward us, and at the end of the day he will explain why he made our program reasonable while signing our program."

In the meantime, Mr. Kasich has taken to citing "High

Noon" as his inspiration for the drama of the coming days, and there is little doubt that he sees the heroic, steadfast sheriff as a Republican.

But "High Noon," as it turns out, is also the president's favorite movie. The White House

NEWS ANALYSIS

is aware that the president's image as an eager compromiser in the face of confrontation makes him vulnerable at a time like this.

Cabinet members emerged from a meeting with Mr. Clinton last week underscoring the president's fortitude and commitment to standing firm. And the president himself gave a tough-minded radio address Saturday, saying he would not accept "new, immediate cuts to Medicare, education or the environment as a condition to keeping the government open."

His allies on Capitol Hill make the same sturdy point. Asked about the Republican notion that the president will

inevitably cave in, Representative Richard Gephardt, the minority leader, said: "I think they're making a grave miscalculation if that's what they think, and I do think that may be what they think. In meetings I've been in with Republican leaders and without them, he's been as clear and steadfast about this as anything I've ever heard."

Moreover, even in purely political terms, Democratic strategists say it is very much to the president's advantage to stand fast in this showdown with a Congress that many Americans say has gone too far.

The administration smells a different kind of weakness among congressional Republicans.

"My assessment of them is that they're most worried about their own caucuses right now," said George Stephanopoulos, a White House adviser. "They're facing the fact that their program is very unpopular with the American people, and their members are coming under a great deal of pressure, and it's

becoming a very difficult task to just keep their caucuses together. And the glue right now is all these different pet projects of the right."

All year, Democrats have been waiting for the remarkable unity of the House Republicans to begin to shatter.

In the Rules Committee one night last week, some Democrats all but snickered as they listened to Republicans explain how difficult it was to get their members to vote to raise the debt ceiling.

But Tony Blankley, Mr. Gingrich's press secretary, said those waiting for the "wheels to come off" the Republican revolution would wait a long time.

"They've been working under this illusion that there's a moment where we somehow break faith with our commitments, and that moment is never going to come," he said. "They might have figured it out by watching Newt walk out of the budget summit in 1990. They might have figured it out by listening and watching our freshmen for a year."



A KICK-START FOR THE VETERANS DAY PARADE — A participant in the New York City parade honoring war veterans trying to start a motorcycle that was used to carry dispatches in World War II.

Away From Politics

• An American Airlines jet carrying 72 passengers encountered severe turbulence on its approach to an airport in Windsor Locks, Connecticut, near Hartford, and made an emergency landing. One person was injured in an evacuation and the plane, an MD-80 on a flight from Chicago, sustained damage to its wings and landing gear, a Federal Aviation Administration spokesman said.

• The Space shuttle Atlantis punched through low clouds Sunday, blasting off after a one-day delay from Cape Canaveral, Florida, on a return mission to Russia's orbiting space station with a docking port and construction crew.

• The FBI arrested three people on charges of conspiring to build a fertilizer bomb. One of the three taken into custody in Vernon, Oklahoma, had been sending letters predicting the deaths of politicians, a sheriff said. The arrests were not connected to the bombing of the federal building in Oklahoma City, the authorities said.

• A 20-year-old shot his 17-year-old brother in the neck with an arrow fired from a crossbow because he would not take part in a plot to kill his mother, the police said. The authorities said that Ruben Huaman, 20, a student at New York University, told the police that he felt he could not live up to the expectations of his mother.

POLITICAL NOTES

Abortion and the Republicans

DES MOINES, Iowa — The anti-abortion forces in the Republican Party appear to be enjoying a renewed sense of power and influence as the presidential campaigns of the only three potential candidates favoring abortion rights have either ended or appear to be going nowhere.

As delegates to the Iowa Right to Life Committee gathered in Des Moines over the weekend for their annual convention, there was a feeling among them that their movement was in the ascendancy within the party and that their influence on the Iowa presidential caucuses in February would be considerable because of their grass-roots organization.

Gone from the presidential field is Governor Pete Wilson of California, an abortion rights supporter who dropped out last month. Gone too is Colin L. Powell, who had declared his support of a woman's right to choose an abortion, but who announced Wednesday that he would not be a candidate for president. And nearly gone is Senator Arlen Specter, a strong advocate of abortion rights who is considering ending his debt-ridden campaign.

"What that does say is that those who say the Republican Party is strongly pro-choice on abortion are mistaken," Pat Buchanan told reporters after addressing the Iowa group. (NYT)

White House Rebukes O'Leary

WASHINGTON — The White House has sharply rebuked Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary for hiring an investigative agency to rate reporters covering her department but stopped short of dismissing her over the affair.

Vice President Al Gore and the White House chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, called Mrs. O'Leary to upbraid her for allowing Washington-based Carma International to score journalists and news organizations, according to administration officials.

"The rating and scoring of individual news organizations is an unacceptable practice," Mike McCurry, the White House spokesman, said. The White House ordered Mrs. O'Leary to repay the \$46,500 spent on the service to the Treasury from her office account.

President Bill Clinton nonetheless decided that Mrs. O'Leary should be allowed to keep her job. (WP)

Governor Admits 'Scare Calls'

MIAMI — Governor Lawton Chiles, a Democrat, has admitted that his campaign made "scare calls" to thousands of senior citizens last year in a last-ditch effort to win what became the closest gubernatorial election in Florida history, using phony organizations as fronts to attack the Republican challenger, Jeb Bush, and his running mate.

Republican leaders here have seized on the admission to press for a full investigation in the state legislature, suggesting the governor and his staff are engaged in a cover-up.

The Florida Republican Party chairman, Tom Slade, said that if Mr. Chiles or his running mate, Lieutenant Governor Buddy MacKay, knew of the phony phone blitz, they should resign.

Mr. Chiles, however, stated he knew nothing about the dirty tricks until recently. (WP)

Alaska's Poker Game Over Oil

SEATTLE — In trying to open the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil drilling, Congress is banking on a promise from Alaska political leaders that all money earned from oil leasing would be split evenly between the State of Alaska and the federal government.

But members of Alaska's powerful congressional delegation have been saying one thing in Washington and quite another back home. The Republican lawmakers have told their constituents that the promise of a 50-50 split is a political ploy to win approval in Congress. Once the refuge is opened, they said, Alaskans will sue to get 90 percent of the royalties for themselves.

If the Alaskans succeed, it would undermine the main justification in Congress for allowing oil and gas drilling in the refuge, which the president has vowed to protect. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

President Bill Clinton on the budget showdown with Congress: "I believe we can find a good-faith way to keep the government open and make good on its obligations. But I will not allow them to impose new, immediate cuts in Medicare, education and the environment as a condition of keeping the government open." (NYT)

Pyrrhic Victory for Detroit Papers?

By William Glaberson
New York Times Service

DETROIT — Nearly four months into a newspaper strike, the companies that own this city's two daily papers appear to be defeating their unions.

In the city that is sometimes called the labor capital of the country, the papers have published a newspaper every day since the strike began on July 13. Since September, the two papers have each been publishing their usual separate daily editions.

Most encouraging for the companies, about half of the 500 journalists represented by the striking Newspaper Guild have crossed the picket lines and returned to work.

At a time the newspaper industry is nearly obsessed with cutting costs, the papers' success draws comparisons with the 1981 defeat of the air traffic controllers' union, whose striking members were replaced.

But with the companies' costs of winning the bitter and sometimes violent confrontation expected to climb to pretax losses of \$100 million or more, it is not clear whether such a victory would be worth the cost.

The strike is important to the newspaper industry, in part because the Detroit papers' owners, Gannett Co. and Knight-Ridder Inc., are the largest newspaper publishing companies in the United States. They recently refused a union offer to end the strike and submit to binding arbitration. And they have hired 1,500 of what they insist are permanent replacements for 2,500 striking workers.

The Newspaper Guild is one of six striking unions at The Detroit News, owned by Gannett, and at Knight-Ridder's Detroit Free Press. Some in the newspaper industry view the strike as a turning point in what has become a city-by-city battle by newspaper managers to cut

costs to satisfy investors and try to remain competitive against new challengers for advertisers' dollars and readers' attention.

"The way the strike has developed reflects fundamental shifts in the newspaper industry and in journalism," said Charles Eisendraft, a journalism professor at the University of Michigan. "What both sides are groping for is how to survive."

For the labor movement nationally, a defeat would be a special blow, because of unions' historic strength in Detroit.

But for newspaper unions in particular, which have been on the defensive nationally for years, a defeat here could be devastating. "This is probably the last big urban newspaper strike," said John Morton of Lynch, Jones & Ryan, a newspaper industry analyst.

Gannett and Knight-Ridder have gained momentum partly because of what executives describe as careful planning for a strike. The companies hired private security guards, based in workers from other newspapers and used a helicopter to airlift papers out of a printing plant.

circumventing pickets. Such tactics are expensive, and even if the companies prevail, they may pay a high cost in damage to their images, to the papers, and to journalism in Detroit. The companies acknowledge that they have lost more than \$46 million fighting the strike, and tens of millions of additional losses are projected by year-end.

The papers have separate news units but share business operations and profits under a joint operating agreement that

began in 1989. Executives have said the joint operation made a \$46 million profit last year.

The union leaders say they plan to fight on. They were encouraged when the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board issued an unfair-labor-practice complaint in August against the companies, saying they had not bargained in good faith. If the unions ultimately win that case, the companies could be forced to take the strikers back if they offered to return.

Tuesday

STYLE

From Paris to Milan, from New York to Tokyo, fashion editor Suzy Menkes covers the fashion front. With additional reporting on lifestyle issues, the Style section provides up-to-date information on developments in the changing world of creative design.

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ASIA

Sri Lanka Pressing Rebels

Underground Bases Seized Near Jaffna

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
COLOMBO — Sri Lankan troops attacking the northern Tamil rebel stronghold of Jaffna captured an underground base as policemen conducted a sweep of Colombo after suicide bombings, security sources said Sunday.

"With superior firepower, troops overcame attempts by terrorists to delay the advance, causing heavy casualties to the terrorists," an army statement said of the Jaffna fighting.

"Preparations and reconnaissance for further operations are in progress," it added.

Rebel underground complexes found by troops in Kopal were being cleared and small arms, and tank mines and locally made mortar launchers were captured, the army said.

Tiger guerrillas, fighting a rearward action to defend Jaffna, lost some 70 fighters on Saturday, raising their death toll to more than 250 since the army resumed its push on Friday after a two-week lull, military sources said.

Rebel fortifications in the area, among the last lines of the rebels' defense of Jaffna, were destroyed.

"We lost 15 men and had 84 wounded," a senior army officer said.

Troops converging on Jaffna from two directions from their Palaly air base advanced two kilometers south of Urumpirai as well as southeast of Kopal junction, the military said.

In Colombo, already under a tight security blanket, more roadblocks went up and hundreds were questioned over the attacks by suicide bombers, one of them a woman, in which 15 people, mostly civilians, died and more than 50 were wounded.

"The two appear to have come alone," Colombo's police chief, G.B. Kotakadeniya, said. "They may have been waiting for an army VIP and may have had a deadline."

"We did a massive sweep of the city," he said, adding that

two suspects had been detained.

In the wake of the bombings, which security sources said might have been targeted at the army commander, Lieutenant General Gerry de Silva, armed forces chiefs stayed away from Sunday's remembrance day ceremonies.

Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam rebels have sent several hit squads to try to assassinate military chiefs as government troops close in on Jaffna in the biggest offensive of the 12-year war, the sources said.

Most of the town's civilian residents have fled, joining between 100,000 and 300,000 refugees camped nearby.

The army, which launched the current offensive against the rebels on Oct. 17, is advancing on strategic points near Jaffna, the heart of the homeland the rebels seek to establish in the island's north and east.

The government army offensive in the north caused nearly 900 casualties in 48 hours through Saturday.

The losses have stunned this country of 18 million people off the southeastern tip of India. Twelve years of conflict between the Tamil minority in the north and the island's Sinhalese majority have already left at least 60,000 dead, according to many estimates. But no single chapter of the conflict has seen such sustained levels of bloodshed.

The total number of casualties since the government began its offensive against the rebel headquarters in Jaffna three weeks ago has now exceeded 7,000, with at least 2,100 of those killed.

In the battles now being fought there, it has become almost routine for 300 to 400 troops to be killed in a single day.

(Reuters, NYT)



A Sri Lankan soldier walking past the site of a rebel bomb explosion in Colombo.

APEC to Tackle A Tough Agenda

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

OSAKA, Japan — As the 18 members of APEC, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, meet here this week to prepare for their leaders' summit meeting next Sunday, the grand vision of a Pacific community drawn together by free trade seems further away than when it was first proposed by President Bill Clinton in 1993.

Analysts said Sunday that weak and distracted political leadership in both Japan and the United States, the two dominant economies of the Asia-Pacific region, and disputes between each of them and among other members of APEC were testing the group's cohesion and its will to find a common purpose.

Japan, which is host to APEC in 1995, on Friday dropped plans for its foreign minister to visit South Korea after Seoul angrily rejected a gesture by Tokyo to defuse a dispute over remarks seen as justifying Japanese colonial rule of Korea.

Officials in Washington said Mr. Clinton might have to cancel his trip to Japan for the APEC summit meeting if he fails to reach a last-minute agreement on the debt crisis this week with his Republican opponents in Congress.

Such a move — coming on top of U.S. tensions with Japan over trade and security and with China over human rights and trade — would be widely seen as symptomatic of declining U.S. interest in APEC.

Asian officials said that the United States had already lost much of the leverage it once had to drive the APEC liberalization process forward at a pace that would satisfy congressional critics that the United States was gaining as much

market access in East Asia as it was giving to the region.

Most of the huge annual U.S. trade deficit is with East Asia. U.S. officials complain that protectionist barriers in the region impede faster gains by U.S. exports.

Analysts said that U.S. concerns about what it perceives as unfair East Asian trading practices were being reinforced by the reluctance of Japan, China, South Korea, Taiwan and several Southeast Asian members of APEC to accept that agriculture and possibly other politically sensitive sectors of their economies should be covered by a free trade declaration made when APEC leaders met in Bogor, Indonesia, a year ago.

The APEC leaders said in Bogor that there should be "free and open trade and investment" in APEC by 2020, with developed economies leading the way by 2010, but did not define what they meant by free trade or say how the objective should be reached.

The Osaka meetings this week are supposed to produce an agenda for achieving this goal. However, despite extensive negotiation this year, members have failed to agree on several issues, including comprehensive elimination of barriers to the movement of goods, services and capital.

While APEC members with relatively low tariff levels want the group to press ahead with trade liberalization, Japan and other countries with high protectionist barriers seem adamant that any lowering in politically sensitive areas must be left to national governments to decide.

Kabul Reports Rebel Retreat

Troops Attack After Capital Is Rocketed

Agence France-Presse

KABUL — Afghan government troops pushed back the Islamic Taleban militia besieging Kabul by 10 kilometers Sunday on a front line west of the capital, Defense Ministry officials said.

The offensive came a day after 36 civilians were killed and 52 wounded, according to the government, in the deadliest shelling of the capital since the rebels arrived on the outskirts of the city last month.

Journalists counted 21 bodies in different parts of the capital.

The "Taleban," or "students of religion," launched the rocket and artillery barrage on the city after forces loyal to President Burhanuddin Rabbani repulsed attempts by the rebels to take the city on Friday, the officials said.

Among the dead in the city were a movie director and his actors, who were killed when a rocket slammed into Afghanistan's only private movie studio as they filmed a scene, witnesses

said. Six other people died later Saturday when a rocket hit a crowded scientific training center in a residential area, while another rocket claimed three lives when it struck a nearby house.

More than 60 people have been killed and over 100 wounded since Taleban militiamen began targeting the city of nearly a million people.

In Sunday's offensive, government troops routed the Taleban from the village of Argandeh, in the front-line area about 20 kilometers (12 miles) from Kabul's southwestern suburbs, military officials said.

They also captured several nearby villages that had been seized by the Taleban in early October, they said.

A total of 14 rebels were killed and 18 wounded in the fighting, while government troops sustained no casualties, they added.

The government advance "is a change in the situation and undermines the premature Taleban attempt to capture Kabul," a Defense Ministry spokesman said.

BRIEFLY ASIA

A Marcos Offer to End Feud

MANILA — Imelda R. Marcos offered Sunday to be reconciled with former President Corason C. Aquino, saying the feud between their families had gone on too long and had provoked the gods to strike the Philippines with natural calamities.

"It is the nation that is suffering," the former Philippine first lady, who last week became a member of Congress, said on television.

The political rivalry between the two families deepened in 1983 when Mrs. Aquino's husband, the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr., was assassinated. The Aquino family blamed President Ferdinand E. Marcos for the murder.

(Reuters)

Cambodia Restates Ban on Party

PHNOM PENH — First Prime Minister Prince Norodom Ranariddh has said Cambodia considers illegal a new opposition party established by its most prominent critic, former Finance Minister Sam Rainsy.

Prince Ranariddh also criticized the presence of ambassadors of Australia, Canada and the United States at the formal launching of the Khmer Nation Party on Thursday.

"The proclamation of the said political party has contradicted certain dispositions in the existing law," the prince said in a weekend statement. The Interior Ministry wrote Mr. Rainsy on Tuesday that the party was illegal.

(Reuters)

East Timor Anniversary Is Quiet

DILI, East Timor — With troops maintaining tight security, the fourth anniversary of the massacre of pro-independence demonstrators here by Indonesian soldiers passed without incident Sunday.

Residents of Dili, the capital of the predominantly Roman Catholic region, went to churches as usual for weekly services, but mostly on foot. There were no taxis were on the streets.

Worshippers visiting the cemetery where the Muslim-led troops fired on demonstrators Nov. 12, 1991, had to pass scrutiny by dozens of soldiers and policemen.

Guru Charged With Making LSD

TOKYO — The police added charges of manufacturing illegal drugs and automatic weapons to those already filed against the leader of the doomsday cult accused of the March nerve gas attack on Tokyo subways, a police spokesman said Sunday.

Shoko Asahara of Aum Shinrikyo was accused of ordering cult chemists to produce LSD and other hallucinogenic drugs to use along with poisonous gases to try to create urban chaos, the spokesman said.

(Reuters)

VOICES From Asia

Wataru Kubo, secretary-general of Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's Social Democratic Party, on calls for a state minister to resign over remarks defending Japan's colonial rule of Korea. "The problem will be resolved if the person who made the remarks takes clear responsibility. Of course, the responsibility should include resignation." (AFP)

Lee Seo Hang, a professor at the Korean Institute of Foreign Affairs and National Security, on the regional situation a year after the death of Kim Il Sung: "With the prevailing uncertainties over the future of North Korea and the continuing row over the nuclear issue, the Korean Peninsula is probably entering a most dangerous period of uncertainty." (AFP)

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EUROPE

Dublin Urges IRA Accord on London

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — Confirming a significant change in his government's policy on the Northern Ireland peace effort, Prime Minister John Bruton of Ireland said Sunday that Britain should make a compromise that would lead to the inclusion of Irish Republican Army representatives in full-fledged peace talks.

The compromise, he made clear in an interview here Sunday, would involve Britain's changing its position on the disarmament of the IRA. Britain insists that IRA disarmament must begin before Sinn Féin, the IRA's political wing, can be admitted to talks involving all the parties in the North.

In a speech in London on Saturday night, Mr. Bruton said, "I have to say that, at this critical juncture, the support of the British

government for a reasonable compromise on the remaining issues in the way of all party talks is now needed to move the process forward."

In the past, Dublin policy has been to coordinate all steps in the peace effort with London, not to press compromise publicly on the government of Prime Minister John Major.

Mr. Bruton's remarks drew an immediate attack from the Northern Ireland Office, which administers the British province in Belfast. An official statement by the office shortly after the speech was delivered said Mr. Bruton's proposal was "dismaying" and "regrettable," amounting to "megaphone" diplomacy.

In his speech, and again Sunday, Mr. Bruton said Britain should agree with Ireland on a new scenario: to submit the disarmament question to an international panel while simultaneously setting a target

date for the start of full-fledged talks aimed at a political settlement of the disputes that produced 25 years of guerrilla warfare in the predominantly Protestant North between British security forces and the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic IRA.

Sinn Féin has argued that the IRA ceasefire, now in its 15th month, is adequate proof of its peaceful intentions, and that disarmament as a condition for talks is impossible. With President Bill Clinton scheduled to visit Northern Ireland and Ireland at the end of the month, Clinton administration officials in Washington were reportedly disturbed at the apparent rift between Dublin and London. The White House has made it clear that it wants progress in the peace effort before Mr. Clinton arrives, hoping to get some credit for such progress.

"It is time to take the next step for peace," Mr. Bruton said Saturday.



AZERBAIJANIS VOTE — Citizens of Baku, Azerbaijan's capital, voting Sunday to choose a Parliament.

German Socialist Pledges to Reunite Party

BONN — The embattled German opposition leader, Rudolf Scharping, bracing for a Social Democratic Party congress, has admitted errors as party chief but pledged to be more dynamic and rescue it from its worst crisis in decades.

In an interview with Focus magazine released ahead of publication on Monday, Mr. Scharping vowed to end once and for all a simmering leadership battle that has sapped party morale and dropped it to postwar opinion poll lows of around 27 percent.

"This is going to end at the congress in Mannheim," he declared, insisting he would emerge from the fray with a clear mandate from the party to lead its battle against Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition.

He accepted some of the blame for the party's season of discontent, stoked by a calamitous 23.6 percent vote in last month's Berlin elections.

"I got involved in too many details, paid too much attention now and then to building consensus," he explained. "A party chairman has to do this, of course, but one cannot lose a clear personal and political line. Unfortunately, this has happened at times, and I will cor-

rect it." Mr. Scharping drew support from Johannes Rau, one of Germany's most popular politicians, before Monday's meeting of the Social Democratic leadership. The congress starts on Tuesday.

Mr. Rau reminded German

radio that party leaders had voted unanimously to nominate Mr. Scharping for re-election as chairman.

"This means that everyone now has to stand by him and help him move the party forward," Mr. Rau said.

Yet, there are just as many voices calling for a no-holds-barred debate at the congress to give the party a clear platform.

"There's a lot of anger in the party, rage and fury," said the party's new business manager, Franz Müntefering, last week.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

French and Germans to Meet

PARIS — France and Germany, seeking to quash speculation of tension since Jacques Chirac became president of France, will hold talks Monday to work on a strategy to review the European Union next year.

The foreign ministers of France and Germany, Hervé de Charette and Klaus Kinkel, are due to meet at a seminar at the Foreign Ministry in Paris to reaffirm the French-German alliance that has been a driving force in Europe for 40 years.

The seminar is to focus largely on Paris and Bonn's progress toward a common position for the 1996 intergovernmental conference review of EU institutions, as well as such issues as defense and foreign policy. (Reuters)

Trial for Ex-East German

BERLIN — Egon Krenz, East Germany's last hard-line Communist leader, will go on trial Monday for manslaughter, as prosecutors open an ambitious effort to imprison the leaders of East Berlin for ordering the deaths of those who tried to flee across the Berlin Wall.

Mr. Krenz, 58, and five other Politburo members have been charged with 47 counts of manslaughter for the killings. He faces up to 15 years in prison if he is found guilty. (Reuters)

U.K. Might Buy U.S. F-22s

LONDON — Britain is considering buying F-22 Stealth jet-fighters from the United States, which would be a severe blow to the troubled effort to build a European fighter plane, the Observer newspaper reported Sunday.

A spokeswoman for the Defense Ministry said that she was unaware of the proposal and that Britain was committed to building the Eurofighter, which would be manufactured with Germany, Italy and Spain.

The Observer quoted ministry and industry sources as saying that Defense Secretary Michael Portillo was considering taking the fighters and making a drastic cut in the number of Eurofighters Britain buys. (Reuters)

Turkish-Cypriot Shifting

NICOSIA — The government of the self-declared Turkish republic in northern Cyprus has collapsed

after a series of disagreements between the coalition's partners.

The coalition was formed in January 1994 between the center-right Democrat Party and the Republican Turkish Party. The Turkish Cypriot chief, Rauf Denktash, is expected to ask the Democrats, the senior coalition partner with the most seats in Parliament, to form a new government. (AP)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Monday:

BRUSSELS: Signing of the revised Euratom treaty on trans-Atlantic trade in nuclear materials of U.S.-origin.

HELSINKI: Meeting between Prime Minister Paavo Lipponen of Finland and Mario Monti, the commissioner for internal markets.

BRUSSELS: Aviation industry officials meet. Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

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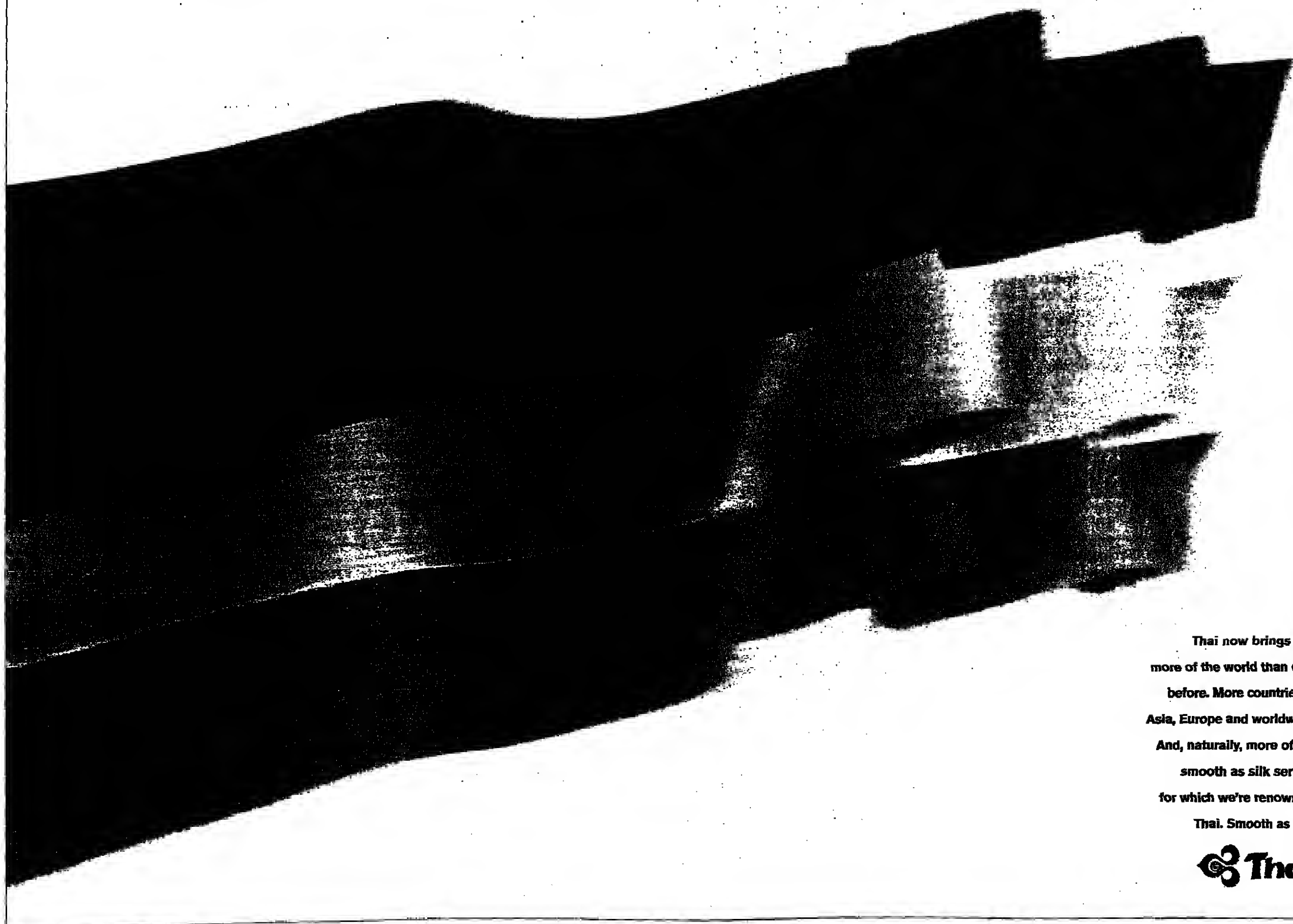
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INTERNATIONAL

Slow Nigerian Death Writer Hanged on 5th Try

The Associated Press
LAGOS — It took five attempts to hang the Nigerian playwright Ken Saro-Wiwa before he spoke his last words and his body went limp, newspapers reported Sunday.

"Lord take my soul, but the struggle continues," were said to be the anti-government activist's final words before he died Friday morning, blindfolded and dangling from a rope.

Several Lagos newspapers reported Sunday that Mr. Saro-Wiwa was the first of nine condemned Ogoni ethnic minority activists to be hanged in the southern oil center of Port Harcourt.

At one point, according to the newspaper, the writer asked his executioners: "Why are you people treating me like this? Which type of country is this?"

Mr. Saro-Wiwa, 54, was convicted Oct. 31 by a government-appointed tribunal in Port Harcourt for ordering the murders of four political rivals who were shot at a 1994 political rally.

He insisted that government soldiers were to blame for the deaths and that he was framed because of his opposition to the military ruler, General Sani Abacha.

Only hours after the military government upheld the death sentences Wednesday, nine

coffins were moved to the Port Harcourt prison.

Several newspapers reported that the government wanted the executions to take place immediately but found that Port Harcourt, where no executions had taken place since Nigeria's independence from Britain in 1961, did not have the equipment for hangings.

Executioners were flown to Port Harcourt on Thursday from the northern Muslim city of Sokoto, the reports said. They took rooms in a hotel and awaited their task Friday.

About 5 A.M. Friday, according to the newspapers, Mr. Saro-Wiwa and his eight compatriots were roused from their cells at the army camp where they had been held since their convictions. They were told they were being taken to the Port Harcourt prison because there was reason to suspect that Ogoni youths might attack the camp.

Once inside the Port Harcourt prison, the nine were herded into one room and shackles were placed on their wrists and ankles.

According to the Lagos daily AM News, the hangmen made four attempts to hang Mr. Saro-Wiwa before finally killing him on the fifth.

Many Nigerians say the nine were executed to silence opposition to General Abacha's rule.



Ken Wiwa, the son of Mr. Saro-Wiwa, crying Sunday as he spoke to reporters in London of his father's execution.

Israel Bids Farewell to Slain Leader Candlelight Demonstration Ends a Week of Mourning

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

TEL AVIV — Subdued and mostly silent, the singing of hope amid the gloom, one of the largest crowds in Israel's history gathered on Sunday night in the newly renamed Yitzhak Rabin Square to bid a bittersweet farewell to its assassinated leader.

Leah Rabin, widow of the slain prime minister, mustered the strength to stand on a stage built atop the spot where her husband was gunned down. She said that "something has happened" to the country because of his death.

"They are coming to your grave and cover you with flowers, Yitzhak," she said. And where before "they counted on you too much, and let you fight alone" against the enemies of peace, "now they will hear the voice that is sane, and the silent majority will no longer be silent."

So many thousands of candles lit the night that they threw off heat like a fireplace and filled the air with the aroma of burning wax. At random spots around the square, teenagers built little shrines to Mr. Rabin and left him mementos of their regrets: letters, drawings, a black-shrouded tree, a tennis racket in memory of a sport they knew he loved.

Sunday night's demonstration and the small grave-side service that preceded it marked the end of the traditional shiva, or seven-day period of mourning, and the beginning of a national effort to pick up the pieces and move on. The governing Labor Party gave its formal backing to Acting Prime Minister Shimon Peres, and a growing criminal investigation gave new magnitude to the failure of Mr. Rabin's protective force and the apparent conspiracy that ended his life.

But Mr. Peres on Sunday played down reports that Mr. Rabin was killed as a result of a conspiracy.

Asked if there was a plot, Mr. Peres told France's TF1 television: "It's very hard to say. If we're talking about a climate, then perhaps, yes."

"But if you're talking about an organization, I'd say that's very much more limited. The plot was in the air, but it was not a real organization."

Police Knew of Plot?

Israel's internal security service learned in advance of a plot to kill Mr. Rabin and received details about the would-be assassin weeks beforehand. The Associated Press reported Sunday from Tel Aviv, quoting Israeli radio reports.

The radio said that a member of the

extremist organization suspected of planning the assassination gave the police a description that would prove accurate.

The man, whose name was not given, told a police officer in Jerusalem he overheard the assassination plans weeks before while in a bathroom stall, the radio said.

He told the officer that one of the men was 25, short, had black hair and was a member of the militant Jewish group Eyal. It also said he was a student at Bar Ilan University, where the confessed assassin, Yigal Amir, who is 25, was a third-year law student.

The information was distributed to intelligence officers and the Shin Bet general security service, which has been blamed for the lapse that left Mr. Rabin open to attack.

Security sources told the radio that the man had not given them enough information.

Border Closures Eased

Israel eased the closure of the West Bank and Gaza on Sunday that had been in place since the assassination of Prime Minister Rabin. The Associated Press reported from Jerusalem.

An Israeli Army spokesman said Palestinian workers 23 and older were allowed to enter Israel as of Sunday.

ISRAEL: The Religious Obsessions of Prime Minister's Assassin

Continued from Page 1

— perhaps as much as it distorted — the values he acquired in a journey through Israel's diverse establishments and some of their storied elites.

"Those who think that this is about a remote cult of Kahanist thugs, good media material who live at the edge of Samaria or somewhere at the bottom of society, are gravely mistaken," wrote Nahum Barnea, a political commentator who was referring to Rabbi Meir Kahane, an extremist who advocated the killing of Arabs in Israel and who was himself assassinated, in 1990.

"The fanaticism exists here, under the nose of bourgeois Israel."

From Tel Aviv's Hachshiva Hachadash, or New Colony, high school, where his teachers wore the long beards and broad black felt hats of the rigorously Orthodox, Mr. Amir learned a crime-and-punishment view of history and the preeminence of the Torah, the Jewish Bible, over civil law.

At the Kerem D'Yavne yeshiva, the cream of the religious Zionist seminaries, he drank in lessons about the sanctity of the land. In the army's proudly "bad boy" Golani Brigade, he discovered a talent for violence and the soldier's ethic of leading from the front.

At Bar Ilan University's Institute for Advanced Torah Studies, he learned that the highest blessing is to do a task that others find too difficult. And in the bosom of the settlement movement, he burned with the prevailing belief that Mr. Rabin had hijacked the government from its people.

"There is an expression in the Mishna," said Rabbi Aharon Katz, Mr. Amir's teacher and closest mentor at Bar Ilan, citing the second and third century compilation of Jewish oral law. "In a place where there is no one else, try to be a man." Yigal realized he needed to contribute. He realized it in such a distorted way.

For all of Mr. Amir's fervor, and with whatever encouragement from co-conspirators that the police say he had, friends and family still cannot understand his choice. Some said he could not have expected to survive a point-blank clash with Mr. Ra-

bin's security detail. They wonder: Was there something else that laid him so low he decided he was ready to die?

At 14, Mr. Amir began attending New Colony, a high school in northern Tel Aviv that prepares boys for a life of strict black suits and sacred learning. He was a son of immigrants from Yemen in a school dominated by Jews of Lithuanian descent, but he managed to bridge one of Israel's great social divides.

Students called him the "Yemenite genius," and teachers began urging him toward the rabbinate.

By his senior year he developed a scorn for Jews who did not perform the *mitzvot*, or religious obligations.

"He'd make comments about how people don't have enough feeling for Judaism," said Ilan Kliger, a friend from school.

The obsession grew, as did his mystic belief in the land of Israel.

With that came a bitterness toward anyone who threatened the integrity of the land.

Mr. Amir's mother noticed something strange in her son over the last half-year. "I saw it on his face, the skinniness," she said on Israeli television in her only interview to date.

"We thought he had a problem with women. We thought that he is seeing someone and didn't want to tell us, so that he is eating himself inside."

Mr. Amir's argument for Mr. Rabin's death was rich and complex, worthy of his classical training. His conclusions, however, were accepted by only the wildest fringe.

Moshe Shahal, the police minister, has said in recent days that Mr. Amir acted in a conspiracy, and that the plot had a "spiritual leader." But he has provided no details or evidence thus far of a wider plot.

As he fashioned his arguments for assassination, Mr. Amir drew on such disparate sources as the Babylonian Talmud and the writings of Moses ben Maimonides, the 12th-century scholar. Among his circle of friends, many of whom disagreed with his reasoning, he used one passage to elucidate another.

Mr. Amir likened Mr. Rabin, according to participants, to a *moser*, or turncoat, who relinquished holy Jewish land to non-Jews.

"There's an argument in the Gemara," a fellow student said, referring to a collection of rabbinic commentaries from the third to fifth centuries. "A man turns over body land to a goy. Then suppose he falls into a pit. The question is whether he should be saved, whether righteous people should lift a hand to save him."

"In the Gemara there are two opinions, but certainly you don't push him into the pit in the first place. That was Yigal's mistake."

And Mr. Amir's argument that Mr. Rabin was a *rodef*, or pursuer, was a term taken from Maimonides's Law of Kings, in which the analogy is of a man who is chasing someone with a knife. In the moment before he slays his victim, Maimonides wrote, "his blood is permitted" to anyone who can stop him. Mr. Amir said Mr. Rabin was a pursuer because his policies were leading to Palestinian attacks on Jews.

How did Mr. Amir arrive at such views, when all his teachers said they are blasphemous?

"This is the question I have spent four days and four nights trying to answer," said Rabbi Katz, his supervisor at Bar Ilan. "Only a very, very distorted comprehension can explain an act like this."

Asked to give a valid explanation of din rodef, the rabbi grew quiet.

"I have a very good example," he said at last. "At the time that Yigal took out his pistol, and was standing near Yitzhak Rabin, he was the pursuer."

And then, his voice growing hoarser, unconsciously tearing small pieces from an envelope on his desk:

"They should have shot him. They should have shot him. Those were the instructions, and he knew it."

In their inward-looking world of *halakha*, or religious law, it is plausible that most of Mr. Amir's peers believed that the discussion argument was hypothetical and nothing more. But one of the participants, Ohad Skornik, is in custody on suspicion that he had prior knowledge of Mr. Amir's plans. Others insisted on anonymity for fear of arrest.

"We said to him, 'You're crazy!'" one student said.

SIMPSON: In Repairing His Damaged Image, All the Wrong Moves

Continued from Page 1

profits, would not touch him: Little Brown turned down a proposal for his second book; his old friend Ron Shipp appeared on "A Current Affair" to say his talk with Mr. Simpson after the murders left him with "no question" that his former friend was the killer, and some jurors from the trial began publicly saying things like, "I think he probably did it" and "There's a chance he could have done it."

It did not help, either, when Mr. Simpson went golfing in Florida in mid-October and was photographed high-fiving and mugging with a glove.

"I don't think his life will ever be the same, because people believe what they believe," says Larry Feldman, the lawyer who is handling a problem for Mr. Simpson's friend and chief

defense attorney, Johnnie L. Cochran Jr. "He's not going to be a hero. Right or wrong, he's stuck with it."

Civil lawsuits filed by the Goldman and Brown families, which could take years to litigate, will prevent Mr. Simpson from having "much of a life," in Mr. Feldman's view. Daniel Petrocelli, the attorney for the Goldmans, said last week that Mr. Simpson "is not going to settle, not with us."

"I've never had a client so determined to bring a case to fruition," he said.

And John Q. Kelly, the attorney for the Browns, said they intended to press ahead to protect Justin and Sydney in case Mr. Simpson remarries and has more children, or decides to leave his money to the children of his first marriage, Jason and Arnette.

Potentially, the suits could

strip Mr. Simpson of his wealth; a hearing is set for Wednesday in Santa Monica to determine if Mr. Simpson's deposition in the cases will be open to the public, among other things.

Mr. Simpson's talent agency of 20 years, International Creative Management, has dropped him.

Then Miss Barbieri showed up on "PrimeTime Live" with Diane Sawyer to dump Mr. Simpson with a resounding public thud. Though she had remained celibate while he was in jail, she said, she was upset when he arrived to visit her in Florida accompanied by a tabloid photographer and a mega-bucks contract to sell pictures of their reunion.

"The visit was 'Where's the photographer now?' rather than a quiet 'Let's get back to who you and I are and let's get to know each other again on a

different level,'" Miss Barbieri told Miss Sawyer.

Mr. Simpson pleaded no contest to spousal abuse after a 1989 incident with his wife.

Of all the forces arrayed against him now, activists in the women's movement are perhaps the most daunting.

A thousand calls a day flooded the Los Angeles office of the National Organization for Women after the verdict; Mrs. Simpson's sister, Denise Brown, is touring to educate people about domestic violence.

"We're going to use the monstrous, pathetic figure of O.J. Simpson to make women's lives better," says the Los Angeles NOW president, Tammy Bruce.

"Mr. Simpson is a classic batterer, and he's stalking America right now. He's treating America like a battered woman; he expects to treat us badly and have us come back."

KOREA: Is Prison Term on the Horizon for Former President Roh?

Continued from Page 1

Some politicians have also asserted that General Dynamics Corp., the American military contractor, gave Mr. Roh a large sum in exchange for a lucrative fighter aircraft contract, but they have not offered any evidence.

General Dynamics denies the accusations, but it perhaps has cheered up some Koreans to think that there may be a foreign role in the scandal.

It may seem peculiar that Mr. Roh should be so vilified when for half a century corruption has been as Korean as kimchi. The pattern has been for presidents to take office denouncing graft and to leave office immersed in it.

By all accounts, payoffs have been an integral part of business for decades in South Korea.

And while Korean newspapers are denouncing Mr. Roh, it was long routine for Korean journalists to accept cash gifts from companies or people they wrote about.

Mr. Roh's predecessor, Chun Doo Hwan, was disgraced for corruption after leaving office, but he mollified public anger by going into internal exile and living ascetically for 15 months at a remote Buddhist temple on a windswept mountain.

Koreans are particularly angry at Mr. Roh because he has seemed less contrite than his predecessors, yet the corruption linked to him is believed to have been on a much greater scale. It is widely suggested that contracts for major public works projects were allocated according to the kickbacks offered, and Mr. Roh's slush

fund still has \$250 million in it, prosecutors say.

Mr. Roh is holed up in his house in a fashionable district of Seoul as demonstrators chant outside. He is said to be dazed by the completeness and suddenness of his humiliation. "He's not talking to anyone," Kim Jong Ki, his secretary, said in turning down an interview request. "He wants to be left alone. In fact, we're not even making reports to him now."

One of the crucial questions is whether President Kim Young Sam benefited from the slush fund. Almost everybody but Mr. Kim seems to think so.

Although Mr. Kim has denied personally taking any money, his party — which was previously headed by Mr. Roh — acknowledged a few days ago that over the years it received \$100 million from Mr.

Roh. Some of this money presumably went to support Mr. Kim in the 1992 election.

"This will hurt us," acknowledged Sohn Hak Kyu, the spokesman for the governing Democratic Liberal Party. "The blame is on our shoulders as the ruling party, people think."

Yet the main opposition party, run by Kim Dae Jung, a longtime dissident, is also suffering. Mr. Kim acknowledged that he had accepted \$2.5 million from Mr. Roh in the 1992 presidential campaign. "This scandal is a transforming event," said Kang Tae Hoon, a political science professor at Dankook University in Seoul. "I believe this will be very helpful in winning reforms, especially in reducing the links between business and government."

AMERICAN TOPICS

Pavarotti Isn't Quite Up To Hitting High Note

It seems that Luciano Pavarotti, the King of the High C's, gave up his crown some time ago without telling anyone.

The 60-year-old tenor was not even trying for that lofty note last week at the Metropolitan Opera when he sang the part of Tonio in Donizetti's *La Fanciulla del Regiment*, the part that made him a superstar 24 years ago.

Without informing his public, Mary Campbell of The Associated Press reports, Mr. Pavarotti had transposed the

difficult aria "Pour mes amis" a half-tone lower to make it easier to sing. He duly hit all the high notes, which were actually B naturals.

Though musically the difference is just a half-tone, symbolically the gulf is vast. High C has become one of the supreme hurdles for operatic tenors, the difference between a modest career and a truly great one.

Mr. Pavarotti had not sung the Donizetti role in 22 years, and since then age and a heavier repertoire have robbed his voice of some of its agility.

But this season, Mr. Pavarotti announced he would try to turn back the clock and hit High C — but not on the first performance.

Few of his many adoring fans had been aware he had not been hitting High C all along.

On the second performance, his voice cracked, and then he came down with a

combination of cold and fever. The question arises: Can he hit High C again? He and his audiences — sold out as usual — have yet to find out.

Short Take

Two years of record rainfall have flooded most of the islands in the Florida Everglades, wiping out 80 percent of white-tailed deer, raccoons, bobcat, shrews and other land animals. In decades past, excess water flowed freely to the sea. Now a man-made system of canals built over the last 50 years slows the drainage. The high water is starting to kill trees, drowning their roots. It's a real crisis, said Jim Schuetz, a biologist for the Florida game commission. These islands are an integral part of the Everglades system. If we lose them, it could take generations to recover.

International Herald Tribune



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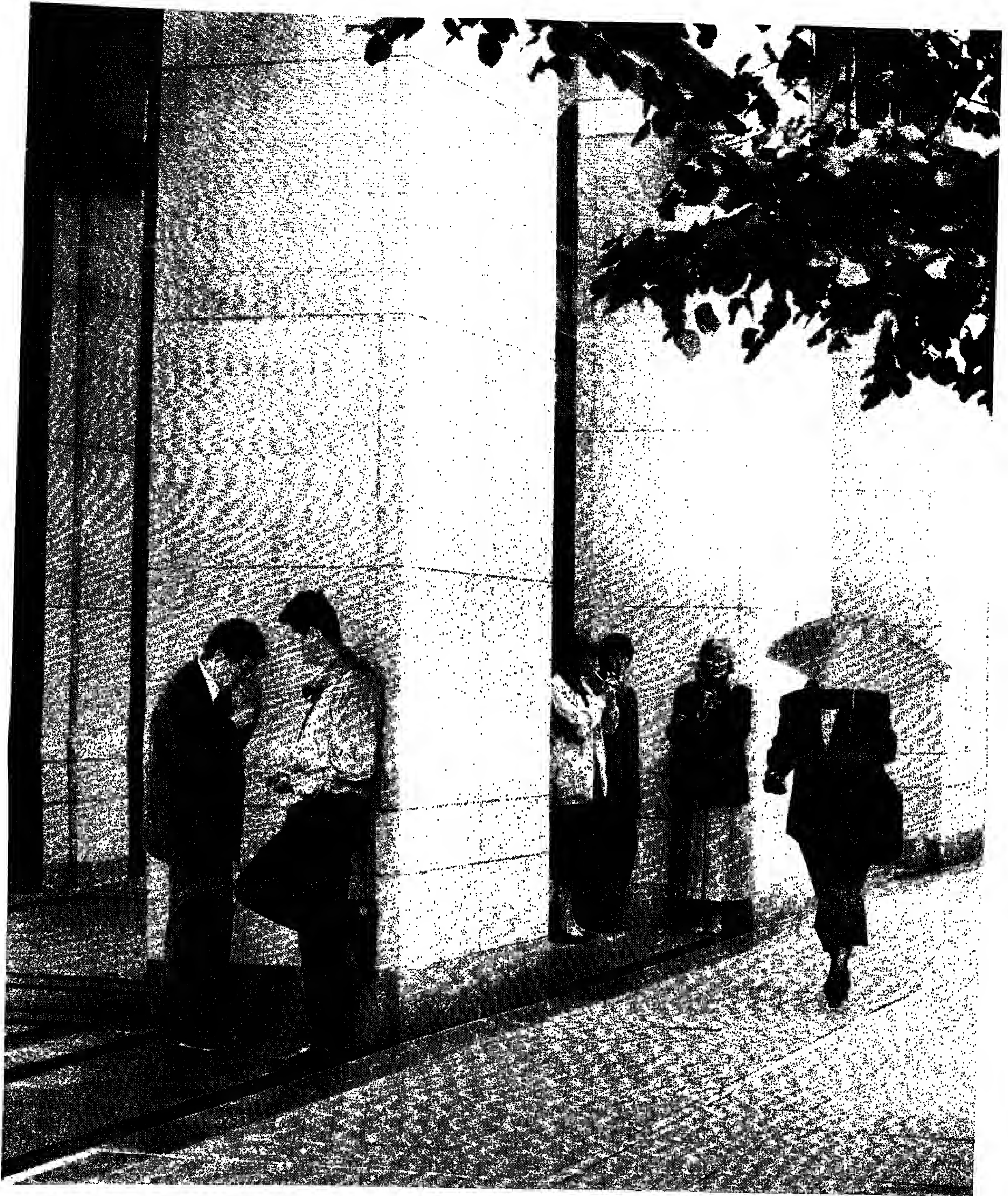
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CAREERS

Modern-Day Robin Hood Rides Info Superhighway to Bring 'Cyberskills' to Bristol

By Miranda Haines
Special to the IHT

BRISTOL, England—John O'Hara is a kind of Robin Hood for the information superhighway. From his base in Bristol, admittedly a bit south of Sherwood Forest, Mr. O'Hara has devised a program that gets the rich to subsidize the poor as both groups learn about the Internet, on-line services and video conferencing.

South Bristol is a grim enough place to make a merry man consider a life of crime. Unemployment is high, and the area still bears the scars of riots in 1992.

Mr. O'Hara said he had a Zen-like experience two years ago, while reading a quotation in a business magazine from Nicholas Negroponte, director of the Media Laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and one of the leaders of the digital age. The quote read: "The best way to predict the future is to invent it." Mr. O'Hara, who had been an educator in Bristol, said he envisaged this traditionally

blue-collar area as a brain-powered one, and set about organizing "a proposal about the future, not the past," which became the South Bristol Learning Network.

With a £750,000 (\$1.2 million) grant from the Department of Employment in 1993, the Canadian-born Mr. O'Hara tapped the British mainframe computer maker ICL Ltd. as the main sponsor, providing hardware and support for workshops. Other donors included British Telecommunications PLC, CompuServe Inc. and South Bristol College.

Mr. O'Hara's idea was that the government and private-sector companies, such as banks, retailers, and publishers, pay to learn about the information highway and how this technology will affect them and their employees. He trained unemployed people to become teachers, and set them to work educating others.

With the money from paying students, Mr. O'Hara launched "cyberskill" roadshows, workshops and conferences for the have-nots in the various contributing in-

dustries. In two years of operation, 4,000 people have had free use of facilities, training and discussion groups with the South Bristol Learning Network. Teachers, librarians, the unemployed and the homeless have benefited from the participation of paying schools, banks, local councils and magazines.

Mr. O'Hara gave 50 long-term unemployed people from the area salaries of £7,800 annually. A year later, only eight were back on public assistance.

He is planning to franchise his idea to cities in Britain and elsewhere. Richard Ceville, director of the U.S. government's Center for Civic Networking, has hailed the Bristol center as "unique, and already doing what is otherwise only talked about in the United States." He said the concept had become the model for "telecommunications empowerment zones."

Yet the approach is not without opponents. Ian Angell, head of the Information Systems Department of the London School of Economics, said: "The Internet

is trendy. The real issue is that technology is sold by politicians as a solution to social unrest and unemployment, and in reality, technology is the problem. Technology can only eradicate jobs."

Mr. Angell said Mr. O'Hara's project could not be widely applied. He also criticized a plan announced by Tony Blair, leader of the Labor Party, that would encourage British Telecom to put schools, universities and hospitals on-line in return for deregulation of its own services.

"We don't understand what the jobs of the future are; we are going through a transition," he said. "This is creating a smoke screen and an illusion. The practice is totally different to sustain 80,000 people. One billion people are under or unemployed on the planet, which is 20 percent of the world's population."

Other governments do not see it that way, Mr. O'Hara said. "We've been approached by governments and institutions from Copenhagen, Stockholm, Belfast, Helsinki. The Malaysian, Kenyan and

Nigerian governments have visited us." Cara MacMahon, director of the Watershed Media Center in Bristol, does not dismiss the learning network as merely a pipe dream. "I think this is a possibility," she said.

"What will come out of it all," Ms. MacMahon said, "is low-cost community access points in galleries, libraries, offices with a benefit to all."

"The same idea has been used in broadcasting already. I can only see progress and more money to be made," she added.

But Mr. Angell was skeptical: "There is a belief that technological osmosis is good. Get technology and something wonderful will happen. It's like 2001 and some horrendous things will appear out of the woodwork."

He cited the loss of 150,000 British jobs to automated teller machines in the past decade. Mr. Angell said that the information age was about personal skills and intellect. "There has to be some gray matter, because technology means people have

to be smarter." When pressed for possible solutions, he said, "I just don't know."

Christian Elliot, a 27-year-old student of the South Bristol Learning Center, tried to start a newspaper called Mainstream and failed. He said it had only printed twice, then ran out of money. Despite a positive reaction from the community and a commendation from the local police force for an article on inner-city crime, eight months had gone by without another issue.

At the South Bristol Learning Center, someone in a discussion group proposed that Mr. Elliot put Mainstream on the Internet's World Wide Web. Mr. Elliot was a little startled by such a futuristic vision: "It's been interesting. Speaking with a bloke in Minnesota has opened my eyes to this technology. But I don't believe anything should replace print on a page."

What did he get out of the network's training sessions? "At worst I've met some people and exchanged ideas. At best, I don't know, but I'll keep looking for something."

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INTERNATIONAL

NATO's Search For a New Leader

Dane to Try to Woo French; Ministers to Meet in Madrid

Reuters
BRUSSELS — NATO ministers step up efforts this week to find a new secretary-general after an embarrassing U.S.-European dispute ruined the chances of the leading Dutch candidate and left the alliance in disarray.

Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, the former Danish foreign minister, is to hold talks in Paris on Monday in an apparent last-ditch effort to win the support of the French government.

France had made clear earlier that it wanted the former Dutch prime minister Ruud Lubbers for the job but, after Paris had rallied the support of both Ger-

many and Britain behind his candidacy, the United States last week vetoed him.

European NATO defense and foreign ministers are to discuss the issue at a Western European Union summit meeting in Madrid on Monday and Tuesday.

It will be the Europeans' first opportunity to take stock of the situation since the U.S. veto, which resulted from anger over a lack of consultation. They are expected to try hard to come up with an acceptable third candidate.

Germany's Bild am Sonntag newspaper reported over the weekend that the EU's Dutch external affairs commissioner, Hans van den Broek, had emerged as a serious candidate.

Bonn immediately issued a statement denying that it was backing Mr. van den Broek. The NATO post became open when the former secretary-general, Willy Claes, of Belgium resigned on Oct. 20 amid a domestic corruption scandal.

European diplomatic sources said that Mr. van den Broek was not widely liked or respected, but equally he was not disliked and was certainly acceptable to the North Americans.

"He is grey and rather uninspiring," he has clashed with France and Britain over Bosnia, but then again no one has emerged with credit from that whole affair," said a source.

Even supporters stressed that his strongest card was his nationality, arguing that his appointment could go some way to assuaging Dutch anger over Mr. Lubbers' rejection and the country's repeated failure to gain one of the top international jobs.

Another possible candidate is the youthful Danish defense minister, Hans Haekkerup, increasingly mentioned as a long-shot.

Alliance sources say his age — early 50s — and lack of heavyweight profile could count against him. "Equally, you could use all those arguments in his favor," said one diplomatic source.

French Open To a Broader Role in NATO

The Associated Press
PARIS — France is ready for wider participation in NATO if the Western alliance is willing to commit itself to a greater role for Europeans, Foreign Minister Hervé de Charette said Sunday.

"France is pursuing the objective of a veritable European pillar within a renewed Atlantic alliance," the foreign minister announced.

France is a founding member of the 46-year-old North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but in 1966, de Gaulle, took the nation out of the alliance's military command.

Since that time, France's participation in the organization has been generally limited, with several exceptions.

Mr. de Charette called on NATO to recognize that since the end of the Cold War, France and other European countries have seen the alliance's central role "in terms of defense and security."



Algerians living in France storming the Algerian Consulate in Nice in an effort to vote in the election.

7 Killed in Pre-election Attacks in Algeria

The Associated Press
ALGIERS — Seven people have been killed and at least 40 wounded in escalating violence before the presidential election in Algeria this week.

A car bomb exploded Saturday near the city hall in Ouled Yaiche in southern Algeria, killing five people and wounding 40, sources in the capital confirmed Sunday.

Also Saturday, a member of President Liamine Zéroual's election campaign was shot and killed in Djelfa, southwest of Algiers, and a supporter of the presidential

candidate Said Sadi was fatally shot in the town of Tirmidine.

Rival extremist groups trying to overthrow the government and install strict Islamic rule have threatened to kill voters.

No one immediately took responsibility for the attacks. They drew an angry response from Mr. Zéroual, a retired general who was appointed in 1994 to guide the government through a three-year transition to democracy.

"I announce to those who continue to feed on the blood and bodies of Algerians that the people will go out victors against

their maneuvers and scheming," he said.

Violence has sharply increased in recent weeks with the approach of the first-round of presidential balloting on Thursday.

Most of the political opposition is boycotting the election, declaring it a charade to prop up Mr. Zéroual's military-backed administration.

Algeria has been torn by an Islamic insurgency that began in January 1992, when the government canceled legislative elections the main opposition party, the Islamic Salvation Front, was poised to win.

Israeli Supreme Court Rules on Conversions

Agence France-Presse
JERUSALEM — The Israeli Supreme Court set a legal precedent Sunday when it ordered the state to recognize conversions to Judaism that are not carried out by Orthodox rabbis, officials said.

Seven judges on the court ruled in favor of Eva Pasro Goldstein in a case she brought against the Interior Ministry, which had refused to accept her conversion, thus barring her from certain benefits accorded to Jews by the authorities.

Ms. Goldstein was born to a Christian family in Brazil in 1964 and moved to Israel in April 1990. In October 1991, a rabbinical court accepted that she had converted to Judaism after a year of studies.

But the Interior Ministry refused to register her as a Jew on the civil lists, barring her from financial and housing aid.

Since the state's creation in 1948, the Orthodox rabbis, who are in the majority, have tried to maintain their exclusive domain over conversions.

Boy Survives Avalanche In Nepal, but 42 Others Die

Reuters
KATMANDU, Nepal — A teenage boy given up for dead in an avalanche survived a 24-hour ordeal and was pulled from the snow on Sunday, safe except for frostbite, Nepalese rescue officials said.

The rescue of Deepak Nepali, 17, reduced to 42 the final death toll in weekend avalanches in the Himalayan kingdom.

A total of 17 foreigners are known to have died — 13 Japanese trekkers killed by Saturday's avalanche and an Irish woman, two Canadians and a German buried in a landslide.

Rescuers on Sunday helped some 115 foreign hikers from a valley near Mount Everest, the

world's tallest mountain. Officials said up to 500 foreigners may be in the Everest region.

"Some of the rescued were in shoulder-deep snow," said Bikash J.B. Rana, a Nepal Airways helicopter pilot who took part.

"Most are suffering from snow blindness, frostbite and hunger," Mr. Rana said. "Many of them would have died had rescuers not reached them today."

The avalanche in which the 13 Japanese died Saturday was also believed to have killed 13 Nepalese. But Mr. Deepak managed to survive by crouching between two rocks, rescue officials said.

Guatemala Votes for President

New York Times Service
GUATEMALA CITY — Against a backdrop of continuing political violence and widespread frustration with electoral politics, Guatemalans went to the polls Sunday to elect a new president who they hope will be able to negotiate an end to three decades of civil war and military dominance.

The election will be the third since formal constitutional rule was restored a decade ago, after a particularly violent and repressive period of military rule. Yet, the military, with 44,000 soldiers, remains powerful, and there has been growing dissatisfaction with the inability of civilian presidents to control the armed forces.

More than 100,000 Guatemalans have been killed, mostly by the army, in the civil war that began 35 years ago this month.

Some 650 international observers were on hand to keep an eye out for any irregularities or acts of intimidation that may occur at more than 6,300 polling places.

The election campaign itself has been remarkably free of violence, with the 19 candidates circulating freely around the country and filling the airwaves with political advertisements.

Mexican Voters Picking Governor In Critical State

Agence France-Presse
MEXICO CITY — Mexican voters were choosing a governor Sunday in a closely watched race in Michoacán state that will make big political news regardless of the outcome.

The central state is the traditional stronghold of the opposition center-left Party of the Democratic Revolution, which has yet to win control of a state government.

If the top opposition party, the conservative National Action Party, wins, the victory would add to its rule in four other states: Chihuahua, Jalisco, Baja California Norte and Guanajuato.

But if the Institutional Revolutionary Party, which has governed nationally since 1929 wins, it would show a reversal after its loss of three of four gubernatorial races this year.

State assembly and municipal elections also were being held Sunday in Oaxaca, Tlaxcala, Puebla, Sinaloa and Tamaulipas states.

The voting came as Mexico's economy continued to stagger in the aftermath of the peso devaluation last December.

The Mexican currency hit another record low against the dollar Thursday in the run-up to the elections and after the government announced that the economy shrank 10.5 percent in the second quarter.

C. Coposu, 79, Dies, Led Romania Party

The Associated Press
BUCHAREST — Corneliu Coposu, the leading symbol of anti-Communist resistance in Romania for almost a half-century, died Saturday after suffering from breathing problems and lung cancer. He was 79.

The leader of the opposition Peasants Party was jailed for 17 and a half years by the Communists for "high treason against the working class," and before that for a year by German soldiers during World War II.

Mr. Coposu revived the Peasants Party during Romania's 1989 anti-Communist revolt and kept it together amid the political bickering and mudslinging that have characterized Romania's post-Communist politics.

Respected for his unwavering moral principles, he made the party the main opposition to President Ion Iliescu, a former Communist, while other parties fell apart or switched doctrines.

Jean-Louis Curtis, 78,

Winner of Prix Goncourt

PARIS (AP) — Jean-Louis Curtis, 78, who wrote more than 30 novels, many under the pseudonym of Louis Laffitte, died Saturday of a heart attack.

Mr. Curtis won the Prix Goncourt, France's highest literary honor, in 1947 for "Forests of the Night," a fictional account of Nazi occupation through the eyes of a young village girl.

He was elected to the French Academy in 1986. His other many literary honors included the Balzac Prize in 1974 and the Pierre Prize of Monaco in 1981.

Jack Mann, 81,

Hostage in Lebanon

NICOSIA (Reuters) — Jack Mann, 81, a former Lebanese hostage and British World War II hero, died Sunday of heart and lung failure after a long illness, a doctor said at his home in Cyprus.

Mr. Mann was kidnapped in 1989 by Muslim militants in Beirut and was the oldest of a group of Western hostages. He was released in 1991 after more than two years of solitary confinement.

Mr. Mann was shot down six

times as a World War II fighter pilot and moved to Lebanon shortly after the conflict ended. He later joined Lebanon's Middle East Airlines.

After retiring as a pilot, Mr. Mann ran an English-style pub until it closed in 1983 at the height of the Lebanese civil war.

Ernest Gellner, 69,

Social Anthropologist

LONDON (AP) — Ernest Gellner, 69, a philosopher and social anthropologist whose work, "Nations and Nationalism," provided an understanding to post-Cold War political shifts, died Nov. 5 in Prague of a heart attack.

Mr. Gellner was a professor of philosophy at the London School of Economics from 1962 to 1984. He headed the social anthropology department at Cambridge University from 1984 to 1993.

Mr. Gellner made his mark in philosophy circles in 1959 with his book "Words and Things." In the 1960s, he published extensively on the Soviet Union and its satellite states, bringing anthropology works in Russian to a wider audience.

Slappy White, 74, one of the black stand-up comedians who blazed a trail out of the so-called chitlin' circuit to perform before predominantly white audiences in the 1950s, died Tuesday at his home in Brigantine, New Jersey, of a heart attack.

John Patrick, 90, who won a Pulitzer Prize for his 1953 play "The Teahouse of the August Moon," died Tuesday at a care center in Delray Beach, Florida.

Kosso Eloul, 75, a sculptor who designed the eternal flame at Israel's Yad Vashem Holocaust memorial, died Wednesday in Toronto of heart failure.

Peter B. Flint, 67, a former reporter for The New York Times who specialized in obituaries of film and theater figures, died of lung cancer Thursday in Montclair, New Jersey.

Jerry Franklin Daniels, 79, the last surviving member of the original Ink Spots, died Tuesday in Indianapolis.

1900 TO 1999
MONDAYS AND FRIDAYS
FROST'S CENTURY

DAVID FROST'S UNIQUE INSIGHTS INTO
THE EVENTS THAT SHAPED OUR LIVES.



EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Nigeria Disqualified

The world community urged Nigeria not to do it, but the Nigerian military despot, General Sani Abacha, is out one to be fazed by international outcries or humanitarian appeals for clemency. After government-appointed judges did his bidding and found Nigerian playwright, environmentalist and Nobel Prize candidate Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight other human rights activists guilty of inciting murder — in a secret trial that no one could respect — he had them hanged on Friday. It was the most obscene act yet by a disgusting regime.

Others in the world must now be as uncompromising with General Abacha and his ruling clique as they were with the lives of the condemned activists. For two years these uniformed autocrats have shown contempt for their own people and foreigners alike, perpetuating a long line of Nigerian military strongmen who for most of the last 35 years have pillaged and drained off profits from their oil-rich nation's treasury.

General Abacha has been in the thick of

it all. There hasn't been a coup in Nigeria in the past 20 years in which he didn't have a hand. In addition to living well at his nation's expense, he loves power and its use, even when it causes hurt to his countrymen. Under the general's rule, greed and corruption have continued unabated, democracy has been trampled with, and his nation of 100 million has experienced its worst anguish since the Biafra war ended a quarter-century ago.

Now it is time for other countries to speak back to repressive Nigeria. The Clinton administration has condemned the killings "in the strongest terms." But international pressure must be ratcheted up beyond tough words. A regime as poisonous as General Abacha's deserves isolation. The only Nigeria to be granted access to international markets and forums should be one that is moving swiftly toward civilian rule and that shows respect for human rights norms. That disqualifies the murderous Abacha regime on all counts.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Working With Russia

The U.S. Defense Department, which had been lagging, tried again and tried harder and came up with a new formula for military cooperation with Russia in a Bosnia peace force. Not a moment too soon, either. While on early or certain conclusion can be expected to the peace talks at Dayton, those talks are stumbling forward. For the warring Bosnian parties to reach an accord while the ostensibly cooperating outsiders failed to agree on how to support them would be pathetic.

The new formula makes it evident why NATO was slow to try to enlist Russia in an alliance peacekeeping mission. How can NATO's insistence on an uncluttered chain of command be meshed with Russia's refusal to submit its forces to alliance control? This problem was met, if that is the right word, by making a distinction between the day-to-day "tactical" control that Russia will retain of the 1,000 combat soldiers it intends to provide and the broader "operational" control that the United States will exercise. It is fair to ask whether this imaginative paper arrangement will survive the inevitable jostling, or worse, on the ground.

Nor has creative diplomacy yet been fully applied to a broader issue. Will the overall political control of the proposed (and far from approved) Bosnia "implementation force" lie in the United

Nations, where Russia preserves a veto, or in NATO, where America can take a commanding leadership role?

Nevertheless, the American and Russian defense ministers were right to move on. At this point, the language in the military formula is secondary to the process in Dayton. The peace plan being presented to the parties there already has the imprimatur not only of Washington but of Moscow and other major countries. Assuming that the parties accept it, then Russia cannot easily balk at enforcement of its own plan. Without the parties' acceptance of the plan, of course, enforcement becomes a dead letter.

It helps to keep an eye on the larger stakes. Peace or even an easing of war in Bosnia will bring reward to all its peoples. But an agreement on outsider enforcement would have the additional political value of addressing the abiding central problem of European security, which is to find a dignified and effective place for a reduced but still important Russia. It was always out of the question to try to exclude Moscow from an area of historical concern on its doorstep. The Bosnia "implementation force" points a way toward drawing Russia into a small design that is part of a large design. This must be the focus of American diplomacy.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Clinton and Welfare

Bill Clinton has virtually promised to accept a welfare bill that his own experts calculate will force more than a million children into poverty. What a perverse twist on Mr. Clinton's pledge, when he ran as a new kind of Democrat in 1992, to "end welfare as we know it."

That formulation originally meant that Mr. Clinton, like the Democrats of old, still believed that government had an important obligation to help the disadvantaged. But the formulation also rejected the unconditional handouts that over 60 years created dependency among the poor and poisoned the political atmosphere for disgruntled taxpayers.

Now the president is prepared to sign a welfare bill that guts federal obligations to the poor. He virtually endorsed the Senate welfare bill in September, and last week the White House press secretary said Mr. Clinton "may have to accept" the Senate bill. This statement came the same day the administration released its own estimate that the Senate bill would throw 1.2 million more children into poverty.

Note the political calculation. The president has threatened to veto a budget bill that attacks Medicare for the elderly, but he refuses to threaten a veto of the same bill if it includes an attack on poor children. Children, of course, do not vote. Besides, he has no stomach for walking into next year's campaign defending a veto of a bill that the Republicans will claim goes after welfare cheats.

As re-election strategy, the president's calculation appears impeccable. But it insults the 60-year heritage of his party in first creating, then expanding, the safety net for society's cast-offs.

The Senate proposes to whack tens of billions out of cash assistance, tax credits, food stamps and other poverty programs. The House cuts are even worse, forcing 2.3 million children into poverty. The House proposals would raise child poverty rates in the United States — already the highest among industrialized countries — by 20 percent. Both bills would not only throw more families into poverty, but would also deepen the plight of those already in poverty.

The Republicans claim that the current

system breeds dependency and thereby perpetuates the malady it is supposed to cure. The accusation is partly true. But the answer is to put welfare parents to work — a costly, slow process.

The Republicans' Contract With America proposed spending \$10 billion on job training. But when the Republicans translated the contract into legislation, the money was dropped.

Mr. Clinton once proposed a worthy welfare bill that would have put substantial money into job training, child care and, as a last resort, public sector jobs. But after the electoral earthquake in 1994 he changed his tune. In a recent interview, he went so far as to repudiate his welfare bill — the legislative high point of his presidency — because it was too weak.

The decisions that President Clinton will make on welfare, starting perhaps this week, will define his re-election strategy. They will also define his presidency. He might decide that the only principle worth pursuing is his re-election, swallowing whatever the Republicans dish out. But the better principle would be to veto, if not by an endless series of budget bills that strip away the federal guarantee of help to the poor or cut out money that poor children need for food, housing and health care. That stance would not be new, but it would be honorable.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

A Good APEC Row

APEC and its annual summits are a visible sign of America's commitment to this vast region. Since the region has no shortage of security issues to settle, some may see it as a pity that APEC has chosen to concentrate on trade. But trade was chosen partly because it was considered a relatively uncontested matter, on which all countries might find common ground. Uncontested it is not, but a good row might help to settle some difficult disputes — and show that APEC is a club that can, after all, get things done.

—THE ECONOMIST (London).

Clinton, Like Rabin, Should Do Without Pollsters

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — When I last interviewed Yitzhak Rabin in his office a couple of weeks ago, I was in the middle of asking him a question when he suddenly looked past me through his open door and called out to his secretary to bring him a beer. I couldn't help but laugh, because I couldn't imagine any other world leader who would so matter-of-factly interrupt an interview to order a Bud.

But that was the secret of Yitzhak Rabin's political success, and it is a secret that President Bill Clinton and other politicians would do well to contemplate. Mr. Rabin had the most important attribute of leadership — authenticity. He put on no airs, he wore no masks, what you saw was what you got, and what you got was a man who barely knew how to tie a tie, whose pants were always two inches too long, who blew cigarette smoke in your face while you were paying him a compliment and who often stammered in ungrammatical Hebrew.

He spoke his mind with such bluntness, particularly after taking the historic decision to make peace with Yasser Arafat, that one of his aides told me last month: "We estimate that Rabin has personally

insulted at least 2 million Israelis in the last year." The aide went on to say that he expected that all 2 million would vote for Mr. Rabin, because Israelis loved it when he talked to them that way.

What that aide was saying was that Yitzhak Rabin did not need a Dick Morris to tell him who he was, and he certainly wasn't trying to "triangulate," or position himself in the middle of the Israeli political spectrum, the way Bill Clinton is trying between Democrats and Republicans. He knew where he was going and didn't much care what anyone else thought, which is why he got his opponents so angry. But it also explains why so many Israelis trusted him, even if they never adored him.

They could see the real person right before their eyes. Because Israeli politics is about existence, and existence is a serious matter, Israelis always want to be sure that they really know, in some gut way, the man or woman at the top, in order to be confident in their leader's judgment.

Mr. Rabin also conveyed authenticity

because his personality was forged in wars, where actions are everything and words are nothing, where you are judged by how you lead, not by whom you spin. The Likud party leader, Bibi Netanyahu, is exactly the opposite. His persona was formed in media wars, on the battlefields of CNN, and there you are judged by whom you spin, not by how you lead — there your inner reality is nothing and your mask is everything.

That is why so many Israelis inherently trusted Mr. Rabin and distrust Mr. Netanyahu. Mr. Rabin you could see right into. Mr. Netanyahu you can see right through.

I think people instinctively measure the distance between what they believe is the real personality of a politician and his public mask. In Mr. Rabin's case there was no distance because there was no mask, and that is what gave him his credibility.

And here we come to Bill Clinton. If he were able to demonstrate that his changes in political personality from new Democrat to old Democrat and back to new Democrat were all the result of real-life experiences, the public might buy it, and buy him. But one has the sense that all

these shifts are the result of real-life consultants — that he became a new man because he bought a new mask.

Mr. Clinton's problem is that he has too little authenticity because he has too much empathy. He is always hugging people, feeling their pain and taking on their political coloration. Yitzhak Rabin never hugged anyone outside his own family. He did not feel your pain. He gave you pain.

Mr. Clinton wants everyone to like him. Mr. Rabin knew that in politics you have to make real enemies if you are going to pursue real change.

Mr. Clinton changes political identities with each season. Mr. Rabin never knew how to be anyone other than himself, so Israelis were never in doubt about who he was. And since many had confidence in who he was, they were ready to follow.

It is not too late for Mr. Clinton to learn from Mr. Rabin's political legacy. But first he must fire every political consultant and pollster in the White House, just clean out the place, and try, just once, to answer a question by himself: Who am I? What is that one simple and important thing for which I stand?

The New York Times.

There Are Smarter Ways to Build an Asia-Pacific Community

By Charles E. Morrison

TOKYO — As the path to the Osaka meeting of leaders of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum nears its end, the going has become rocky. C. Fred Bergsten, chairman of APEC's Economic Ministers' Group advisory body, recently expressed fears that the annual summit, next Sunday, might be a failure.

His assessment is based on problems in negotiating an action agenda to carry out a declaration calling for free trade and investment in the region by the year 2010 for developed economies and by 2020 for the others. The declaration was issued when leaders of the 18 APEC members met in Bogor, Indonesia, a year ago.

The most visible problem is the effort by Japan (which chairs APEC in 1995), China, South Korea and Taiwan to exclude agriculture, depriving the free trade plan of comprehensive coverage.

All the leaders, and especially the Japanese, need a successful summit for political reasons, so agriculture and other problems will undoubtedly be papered over. But the apparent intractability of such issues raises questions about whether APEC's free trade program can be sustained.

APEC is not fundamentally about liberalizing trade and investment. Liberalization, along with trade facilitation and development cooperation, the other two main legs of the APEC agenda, are means to an end. That end is Asia-Pacific community-building. Its key dimension is to fashion a more solid relationship between North America and Asia.

Terms like "community-building" are amorphous. Since APEC until now has been a talk shop, the leaders, ministers and other senior officials involved are increasingly concerned about its credibility. Concrete results were needed, and the Economic Ministers' Group, which is dominated by economists, supplied this need by

recommending the goal of free trade and investment.

In doing so, the advisory group gave APEC direction and momentum. But the path has risks. It is unclear whether any of the major members is prepared to engage in free trade and investment with the others, even with the final target date some 15 to 25 years in the future.

Washington seems to be pushing hard for liberalization, yet its ability to deliver is suspect. The administration has no trade negotiating authority from Congress. The close vote on the North American Free Trade Agreement exhausted the president's political capital in this area.

An influential body of American political and public opinion supports more barriers in Asia-Pacific trade rather than fewer.

It is dangerous to make trade liberalization almost the exclusive test of APEC's success or failure. The trade agenda is the principal thrust of government, media and political interest in APEC. So any divisive trade conflict can undermine rather than help community-building.

The ultimate goal thus becomes hostage to economic interest groups such as Northeast Asian rice farmers. APEC is not yet so firmly established that governments will sacrifice important interests for its sake.

APEC members should at least partially rethink how to pursue the course they have adopted.

The Association of South East Asian Nations is the region's most successful effort in regional institution-building, and it provides a good model. ASEAN members were diverse, and progress was step by step. The group has a free trade scheme, but it was negotiated only after 25 years of laying the groundwork. By not rushing toward formalizing cooperation,

ASEAN avoided pitfalls that made the developing world a graveyard for other attempts at regional economic integration.

To put APEC on a firmer footing, several actions are needed. First, given the commitments made at Bogor, APEC does need a credible and comprehensive action plan as well as a package of meaningful down payments.

Members should be sensitive to each other's political situations. Japan's weak government, for example, faces an important by-election in a rural prefecture on the day of the summit.

Second, there should be a stronger effort to explain the benefits of cooperation. The fact that the group provides a talk shop is

of great benefit to Asia and the Pacific, where region-wide discussion and negotiation were impossible only a few years ago. Through APEC, leaders at different levels interact on a regular basis. This is also important for America, whose past presidents gave only fitful attention to Asia.

Third, in moving into the new more-than-talk-shop phase, members of APEC should make a strong effort to build habits of cooperation and modes of dealing with each other in areas where they have similar or complementary interests. Such areas include not only trade and investment but also a variety of global and regional issues. Education and training should be given high priority.

Members need broader support groups in their societies. APEC

remains too much the preserve of small segments in the bureaucracies. Activities to develop a sense of community are much needed in the media, politics and academic circles. Business, a pioneer of Asia-Pacific community-building, should be integrated more closely into APEC processes.

In the end, community- and institution-building in APEC is a painstaking, brick-by-brick process. The most important part lies in constructing a solid foundation. Too hasty an effort to erect the superstructure risks toppling the whole framework.

The writer, director of the APEC studies unit at the East-West Center in Hawaii, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Drag NATO Back to Consensus, Fast

By Frederick Bonmart

BRUSSELS — NATO has just suffered a severe blow. The lamentable performance of member countries' leaders in the selection of a secretary-general has given an image of disarray that the alliance can ill afford.

The request by the U.S. administration for the two European candidates to come to Washington for what were in effect job interviews was questionable. To save that situation, former Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen tactfully agreed to stand down if the United States concurred with the European preference for former Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers.

The administration's apparent rejection of both has opened a rift with the European allies that will not be easy to bridge.

A large share of the responsibility lies with Washington, but Europeans are far from helpless. Preferences for individuals were

trumpeted and choices were declared. These were subsequently supported in a haphazard way by other allies, while several countries submitted "official" candidates.

The whole selection process took place in a glare of publicity that pushed governments into adopting false positions.

The Clinton administration, which needs congressional support for the dispatch of 20,000 American troops to Bosnia, came under pressure to demonstrate its primary position in the alliance. The affronted Europeans are now reacting to what they consider American arrogance.

The Dutch, in particular, so far the staunchest European supporters of the Atlantic link, are disappointed and embittered.

Recently, doubts about the future of the alliance, fed by the lack of success of early interventions in the Yugoslav conflict, had been abated. The change came with robust air attacks in Bosnia and the pre-deployment of rapid reaction forces, resulting in the cessation of open hostilities.

At the same time, the constant pressure from Central and East European countries for NATO membership, and forceful attempts by Russia to be recognized as an equal partner, served to underline the alliance's continuing importance.

Finally, success in obtaining UN agreement to the raising of an international peace implementation force for the Balkans under NATO command restored the credibility of the alliance as an essential instrument in maintaining and furthering the achievements of the Cold War victory.

Those vital problems remain to be settled and are at a critical stage. They are being vigorously treated by the organization's civilian and military staffs in con-

stant contact with equivalent national officials in member countries, under the guidance of the North Atlantic Council.

Consensus is essential. The present system, evolved over the 46 years of NATO's existence, is normally able to achieve it.

It has, however, failed in the selection of a new secretary-general. This is an administrative problem which, although important, is not on a par with the others. Nevertheless, the clumsy and insensitive way in which it has been handled is creating serious risks.

Yet a perfectly acceptable method exists. It has been applied in the past when the candidate was selected from names proposed by member countries, names which were then examined by the permanent representatives at NATO headquarters in Brussels. These senior ambassadors not only met regularly once a week in formal council, and informally over lunch, but, with their offices close together, are in constant contact.

They have permanent access to their direct superiors, the foreign ministers, who are therefore kept fully informed of national preferences for candidates. And so a short list can be established.

The ministers themselves frequently meet at different venues and therefore can iron out individual objections to arrive at a consensus. Regardless of speculation or inspired leaks (which do not commit countries or ministers), no names need be officially mentioned until a final choice has been made.

This procedure should now be applied and adhered to in future changes. Countries should not submit "official" candidates for a post that should go to the best qualified individual in the alliance, subject to political constraints of nationality.

International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Colonial Dealings

PARIS — [The Herald says in an editorial:] Mr. Chamberlain has made a favorable impression at the Colonial Office through his dealings with the chiefs from Bechuanaland. King Khama and his chiefs had various grievances, notable among which the "fire water" selling propensities of the white man and his encroachments on the land of the aborigines. Now, Mr. Chamberlain has succeeded in leaving to Caesar what is his — and gaining for the white man what he was most anxious for, a strip of land for a railway. In exchange for this most important railway concession, no "fire water" of any description shall henceforth be allowed to enter into Bechuanaland.

1920: Strong Medicine

CHICAGO — Government agents lifted yesterday [Nov. 12] the restrictions on the number

of liquor prescription blanks which Chicago physicians are allowed to issue. The new ruling permits the issue of as many blanks as the applicant wants, provided he shows reasonable cause. The physicians are sole judges of the "reasonableness" of the cause.

1945: Trade in Secrets?

LONDON — Reports from Washington that Prime Minister Atlee has laid before President Truman a plan to give Soviet secrets of the atomic bomb in return for a full statement of final Soviet ambitions and expectations in world affairs surprised many British officials in London today [Nov. 12]. Reports "warned" that if Russia were approached with an offer to "trade" secrets for such a statement, Moscow might scare everybody with new and far-reaching schemes and would demand immediate action to satisfy them.



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INTERNATIONAL

Deal Said to Require Top Bosnian Serbs to Quit

By The Associated Press
BELGRADE — The political and military leaders of the Bosnian Serbs would relinquish power once a U.S.-sponsored peace deal was signed in exchange for not being handed over for trial in an international court on charges of war crimes, reports here said Sunday.

The influential weekly NIN said President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, the Bosnian Serbs' mentor who is negotiating on their behalf in the United States, had reached agreement with their political leader, Radovan Karadzic, and their military commander, Lieutenant General Ratko Mladic, for their "quiet departure" from the scene.

The two have been indicted for war crimes by an international tribunal in The Hague. As a result, they are out attending the Balkan peace talks under way at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base near Dayton, Ohio.

Leaders of the Muslim-led government of Bosnia have said they would not accept a deal that left Mr. Karadzic or General Mladic in place. Both are accused of ordering brutal purges and the murders of tens of thousands of Bosnian Serbs during the three-and-a-half-year war.

NIN and other independent Belgrade news media said Mr. Karadzic and General Mladic had agreed to step down after Mr. Milosevic promised not to hand them over to the Hague tribunal. The independent weekly Vreme said the "most elegant" scenario for the departure of the two Bosnian Serbs would involve their agreeing not to run in elections to be held in Bosnia after an agreement is signed.

Milosevic Feels Secure

Christine Spolar of The Washington Post reported from Belgrade:

No matter how he protests at a bargaining table thousands of miles away, Mr. Milosevic has calculated that Mr. Karadzic and General Mladic can be scuttled from the political scene with no damage to his own career, political analysts in Belgrade say.

Mouths after the Bosnian Serbian Army abandoned the rebel Serbs in the Krajina region during a Croatian offensive and Serbia stood by and watched, Mr. Milosevic has emerged politically unscathed. Political opposition here remains impotent. New and critical political allies have surfaced in northern Bosnia. Mr. Milosevic has maintained a vise on state-run media

and used Western negotiations, including the talks in Ohio, as a way to deflect personal criticism and deepen support.

Reports that the president was angered by demands during the talks that Mr. Karadzic and General Mladic be barred from political office, and in some scenarios sacrificed for extradition, largely triggered cynical reproach here among political leaders as well as hard-liners.

Those demands, many said, may have simply given Mr. Milosevic an alibi for doing what he had wanted to do for months.

"He'll certainly put up a show of resistance, but he'll be happy to sideline them," said Vlada Jankovic, vice president of the Democratic Party of Serbia, a rightist group affiliated with the extreme Radical Party.

"Extradition is a different story," he noted, but added, "Milosevic is a very clever guy in using situations like this. He, in the end, can say he did this for peace."

General Mladic, whose command has centered in and around Banja Luka, remains tense following Serbian setbacks and, according to one source, has been railing in anger and frustration in recent weeks. Banja Luka, its snowy

roads now teeming with thousands of refugees on tractors and in horse-drawn carts from towns lost in a Croatian-Muslim offensive, has become a center for the opposition to Mr. Karadzic.

During the offensive in September, Serbs in Banja Luka founded the Patriotic Front of Krajina, a coalition that has links to Mr. Milosevic's Socialist Party, and the United Left of Bosnian-Held Serbia, a spin-off of a political group headed by the president's wife. Before the talks in Dayton, representatives of the coalition met frequently with Mr. Milosevic, according to opposition party leaders in Belgrade.

Mr. Karadzic remains in Pale, the isolated mountain headquarters for his government, and without clear influence within the military command.

A recent poll commissioned by the U.S. Information Agency found that Mr. Milosevic continued to enjoy support throughout Serbia, excluding the ethnically tense region of Kosovo. Domestic support for the president was virtually unchanged at 56 percent compared with surveys taken before the Croatian offensive in Krajina. Six out of 10 respondents said they would be unlikely to protest the president's policies.

But confidence in Mr. Karadzic had fallen nearly 20 percent since January.



Croats protesting at the U.S. Embassy in Zagreb, brandishing pictures of people missing since Serb-led forces overran an eastern town in 1991.

In the Wind: 'Dayton Will Not Be a Failure'

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

DAYTON, Ohio — The war in Bosnia is ending as it began 3 1/2 years ago, with arguments over the most primal issues of all: territory and power.

Over the past 10 days, the men who were ultimately responsible for unleashing Europe's worst conflict since World War II have had the opportunity to air their differences face to face, rather than on the battlefield.

The talks between Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia and Franjo Tudjman of Croatia are taking place in secret, behind the high-security fences of Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.

But conversations with associates of all three men suggest that they are now within striking distance of an agreement.

Even the principals do not know how and when the talks will end. There are huge obstacles to be overcome, particularly over the status of Sarajevo, which the chief U.S. negotiator, Richard C. Holbrooke, has described as "the Jerusalem of the Balkans," the capital that all sides crave as their own and the symbol of so much suffering.

Despite these caveats, it seems clear that the endgame has arrived. U.S. and European negotiators are becoming increasingly confident that the Dayton talks will produce some kind of agreement. The reasoning behind their confidence is simple: None of the rival factions has a real interest in continuing the war. All sides are looking to the United States to impose a solution.

A successful conclusion to the Dayton talks, which could occur as early as this week, will clear the way for the deployment of tens of thousands of NATO troops to the Balkans to enforce a peace agreement. There is a strong possibility that up to 20,000 U.S. combat troops will be spending Christmas in Bosnia and will remain there through next year's presidential election.

"Dayton will not be a failure," said ooe negotiator, who has been in touch with all three Balkan delegations. "That would hurt everybody. It is something that nobody can afford."

The consequences of failure would be particularly serious for the Bosnian Serbs, who are widely regarded as the primary instigators of the war. Over the past few months, the geopolitical odds have turned against the Serbs.

They have been pummeled from the air by NATO and from the ground by a combined Croat-Muslim offensive. If the war were to continue, they would probably end up with much less than the 48 percent of Bosnian territory they control.

On paper, the Muslims have the most obvious reason for continuing the war, if only to regain lost territory. Militarily, however, they are considerably weaker than both the Serbs and their nominal Croat allies.

They cannot afford to lose the support of the United States, their principal political patron.

By all accounts, the chances of a successful outcome to the Dayton talks have been significantly increased by some remarkable personal chemistry.

At first, the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base seemed an unlikely setting for a major peace conference. Delegates complained about being locked up weeks on end and about the austere living quarters, which resemble a student dormitory much more than a presidential retreat.

In fact, the windswept base has turned out to be a good choice. The delegates are all housed in two-story buildings around a quadrangle and bump into each other as soon as they walk out their front door.

The notion of "proximity talks" — with U.S. officials shuttling back and forth between the rival delegations — quickly gave way to direct face-to-face negotiations.

On the first day of the talks, Nov. 1, there was an awkward moment as Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher coaxed the three delegation chiefs to shake each other's hands.

By the time he returned Friday to preside over a signing ceremony for a Muslim-Croat federation, he was pleased to see intense conversations taking place between people who had barely been on speaking terms just a few days before.

The pace is grueling. Mr. Holbrooke holds a two-hour session with his negotiating team from 11 P.M. to 1 A.M. every night to plan for the day ahead. Everybody is expected to be back at work by 7 A.M.

In order to encourage the sides to resolve territorial disputes, the Americans have installed what is known as the "map room" a few steps down the corridor from Mr. Holbrooke's quarters. A vast map of Bosnia stretches from floor to ceiling, enabling the delegates

to locate the hills, factories and cemeteries over which they and their followers have spilled so much blood.

The room also contains sophisticated computer equipment, previously used to give U.S. pilots simulated mock-ups of Bosnia's mountainous terrain.

Of all the outstanding territorial issues, the most complex and the most emotional is undoubtedly that of Sarajevo.

At present, the Bosnian capital is divided, with the Muslims controlling the city center and the Serbs in possession of several suburbs, as well as the major access roads in and out. According to several sources, the United States has proposed a "Washington, D.C., solution" for the city. Sarajevo and its environs would belong to neither the Croat-Muslim federation, nor the rival Serbian republic.

Under the U.S. proposal, all territory within a 12-mile radius of the center of Sarajevo would fall under international control. The Muslims would have to surrender control over the city center, and the Serbs would be obliged to relinquish their temporary "capital," Pale, which also lies within the 12-mile zone. Such a solution would have the merit of resolving the problem of access to Sarajevo.

The U.S. proposal is particularly difficult for the Bosnian Serbs to accept. They have spent the past 31 months fighting for the principle of a divided Bosnia and a divided Sarajevo. If implemented, it would re-create a multiethnic community in the heart of a country divided into Serb, Muslim and Croat-controlled zones. "Sarajevo is the key problem," one negotiator said.

Kinkel Rejects Attacks on Bonn's Iranian Policy

Reuters

BONN — Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel defied calls for his resignation over the weekend after sharp criticism from Parliament over his handling of relations with Iran.

"I will remain in office," Mr. Kinkel told the weekly Welt am Sonntag after leading Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition into its first parliamentary defeat in this legislative period.

"I believe I still enjoy the

trust of coalition deputies," he said. That trust was in doubt after dozens of government deputies abandoned the Free Democratic leader on Friday and voted with opposition parties to insist he withdraw an invitation to Iran's foreign minister for a planned conference on Islam in Bonn.

The deputies were outraged by a remark by the Iranian president, Hashemi Rafsanjani, that the murder of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was "divine re-

venge" for last month's killing of the Islamic Jihad leader, Fathi Shaghi, in Malta. It was a direct slap at Mr. Kinkel, who follows Bonn's line of maintaining a "critical dialogue" with Iran and who had defended Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati's attendance at the talks.

Stung by the vote, Mr. Kinkel postponed the conference, which ministers from Bosnia, Turkey, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco and Pakistan

had also been set to attend. That drew fresh fire from deputies, who said Mr. Kinkel had missed the point.

"Kohl has to throw him out," Rudolf Dreier, deputy parliamentary leader for the opposition Social Democrats, told Focus magazine in a report to be published on Monday.

"Kinkel has to ask himself if he is up to holding this office," said Joschka Fischer, parliamentary leader of the environmentalist Greens.

Bild am Sonntag said the vote had pierced Mr. Kohl's aura of invincibility.

Germany maintains close political and economic ties with Iran despite objections from its Western allies, who accuse Tehran of sponsoring state terrorism.

The Bonn conference, planned for Wednesday and Thursday, was part of a bid to prove such dialogue can foster understanding between the Islamic world and the West.

LANGUAGE

Famously Yours, Samuel Johnson

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — "Most famously," The New York Times wrote last month about the retiring Senator Sam Nunn, "he opposed the war against Iraq, in part because he knew that General Colin Powell and other military leaders were among those urging that sanctions be exhausted first."

In the same week in the same newspaper, a culture reporter noted "the famously low-budget film 'El Mariachi,'" a poet quoted something "Samuel Johnson famously said of a new translation of Aeschylus" and a foreign affairs writer asked, "Isn't this the Mexico that is famously proud of its 1910 Revolution?"

"What's with 'famously'?" writes Joanna Williams, who teaches art history at the University of California at Berkeley. She notes that the Oxford English Dictionary cites the first two meanings as obsolete: One is "in a famous or celebrated manner, renownedly," and the second, also listed by Sir James Murray in the 19th century as out of it, "commonly, openly. Also, in a bad sense, notoriously."

Only the third definition of *famously*, listed as colloquial, covers the sense most widely known in our time: "excellently, splendidly, capably," with the citation: "We get on famously." That sense was used by Shakespeare in a play about Coriolanus, the Colin Powell of his ancient time: "I say unto you, what he hath done *Famously*..."

What's with *famously* is this: The old, obsolete meanings have come back with a rush and shoved aside the "modern" meaning.

"To get on famously" still means to embrace heartily and sail along in a splendid relationship, but that usage seems stilted and bookish.

The newest meaning is the oldest: "renownedly, celebratedly." Obviously, neither of those adverbs comes trippingly to the tongue, so *famously* is the modifier of choice.

Thus, in The New York Times's sentence adverb, "Most famously," the meaning is "in what everyone knows him for." In the same way, what Samuel Johnson "famously said" means what everyone knows he said about the translation of Aeschylus: "We must try its effect as an English poem." (Is that familiar to

you? Not to me; make that "not-so-famously said.")

To the harmless drudges who write dictionaries, he more famously said: "I am not yet so lost in lexicography as to forget that words are the daughters of earth, and that things are the sons of heaven."

Larry King, the television interviewer known for his aliveness, put the question squarely to Vice President Al Gore: "Would you serve again if asked?" After shyly expressing thanks for "a privilege to have this rare experience," Gore had to hedge: "We're waiting on any formal announcements."

Waiting on is a dialectical locution on the rise and splitting its meaning. In the past, it has meant "serving"; it's what a waiter does for a living. (Sorry, *waitperson* and *waitress* never made it; women who waited did not feel put down by waitress.) Customers in slow-service restaurants sit around steaming, waiting to be waited on.

The other sense, and the one used by the vice president, is synonymous with *wait for*. A man holding packages and looking lost explains to a helpful clerk: "I'm *waiting on* my wife."

John M. Peck writes from Ohio: "We've lived in Cincinnati for 18 years where I first heard the expression *waiting on* in place of *waiting for*. Everyone here says it and I mean everyone."

Across the Atlantic, the Rolling Stones picked it up for their 1981 rock hit, "Waiting On a Friend."

When last we visited this subject with Fred Cassidy, editor of the Dictionary of American Regional English, he reported it to be a Southernism (much as standing on line rather than in line is a Northernism). But the second sense of *waiting on* is spreading, and resistance to it, says the man from DARE, is "mostly a Northern prejudice with no real basis in usage."

I detect a nuance of impatience or exasperation in the use of the *on*, while the *for* is neutral.

In some cases, the two senses of *wait on* — to serve, and to hang around in anticipation — merge, as in the King James Version: "Wait on the Lord, and he shall save thee." For now, wait on for wait for is still considered dialect, but better off correct anybody who uses it.

New York Times Service

BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Jane Birkin, actress and singer, is reading, "Zone" by Jean Rollin.

"Instead of voyaging across exotic countries, the author decides to take a trip in his own city. He stays in cheap hotels embedded in concrete and the smells of street life. I like this original idea for a travel book."

(Miranda Haines, IHT)



MANHOOD IN AMERICA:

A Cultural History

By Michael Kimmel, 544 pages, \$30. Free Press.

Reviewed by Sam Fussell

REAL men don't eat quiche. They eat crow — at least according to Michael Kimmel's "Manhood in America."

"Manhood is less about the drive for domination and more about the fear of others dominating us," Kimmel writes.

"Throughout American history men have been afraid that others will see us as less than manly, as weak, timid, frightened."

Harassed and harried, bankrupt and bereft, the modern male is now the staple of sitcoms. Think of Archie Bunker and Roseanne's weary warrior, Dan Conner, their throne a Barcelona, their orb and scepter a Bud.

It was not always thus. America began as an act of parricide and flag-bashing. With father (the British establishment) being something of a Miss Nancy, the Sons of Liberty rebelled against the effete, indolent aristocracy and against mollycoddling mom. Ever since the first musket volley signaling the War of Independence, the American Adam has sprinted away from "feminization."

"Manhood in America" is a history of this homosociality (the intercourse of men among men that goes on at the bleachers, not the baths). To be a man, then as now, is to exclude pretenders to the throne and escape to all-male enclaves, like bars, lodges, the frontier, work. But it's not so easy.

Kimmel's tome is a "historical inquiry into the meaning of manhood," and the meaning of manhood changes through time. From newspapers and advice manuals to self-help books and political pamphlets, Kimmel has culled every testosterone tract of the last two centuries.

He documents the rise and fall of the self-made man, itself an American neologism, first mentioned by Henry Clay in 1832. Defined by geographic, social and economic mobility, by pluck, pep and sheer perspiration, the self-made man triumphed over the outdated European archetypes — the genteel patriarch and the heroic artisan — as the American male role. But the triumph was short-lived, dooming the paterfamilias to a life of acquisition, based on a boom economy. The breadwinner was the earliest means of measuring a man's worth by the size of his basket. Ben Franklin was the first. And from real life, the model turned to lore, in popular novels and films. After the Horatio Alger hero made good, Jimmy Gatz turned into Jay Gatsby and pantywaist Marion Morrison became leathernneck John Wayne.

By the 20th century, with the closing of the frontier and incursions made by women, freed slaves, and immigrants into the

male monopoly, a man was no longer a man by doing, but by being seen doing. By such "gender comportment," what you look like is who you are.

While Teddy Roosevelt equated body with character, men morphed to the mold, conforming their bodies to type through body-building exercises. Bernarr Macfadden, Charles Atlas and Jack LaLanne preached the body as bunker, the gym as self-empowerment workshop. The latest self-made man is our contemporary cartoon of camp: Arnold Schwarzenegger, the steroid Ken to Anna Nicole Smith's silicone Barbie.

It's no mean feat to scan 200 years of U.S. history through the gender scope, but Kimmel's game. It's not just literature, which features a nonstop masculine flight from "petticoat control."

It's architecture, where Louis Sullivan could plainly see in a retail store "red blood, a real

man, a manly man... an entire male." It's domestic policy, and Senator Joseph McCarthy's 50s hunt for perverts and plinks. Kimmel notes the connection: "Homosexuality and communism — both represented gender failure." And it's war. From Bunker Hill to the Gulf War, writes Kimmel, "all wars, of course, are meditations on masculinity." Call it what you will, shell shock or battle fatigue or post-traumatic stress disorder, the malady is a silent storm of masculine protest.

When your surly teen toddles off to college and majors in Men's Studies, be'll study "Manhood in America" along with E. Anthony Rouno's "American Manhood." Don't sweat the tuition, Dad. Junior will probably win a full ride on a body-building scholarship.

Sam Fussell, the author of "Muscle" and a forthcoming novel, "Missing Person," wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE older generation of New York players will remember Harry Goldwater, who died at the age of 94, as a leading tournament director and a humorist.

He once played brilliantly for both declarer and for a defender, and he happened to be dummy at the time. He was North in a rubber-bridge game and finished as dummy in five diamonds doubled. West led the heart king and studied the dummy.

The laws of the game require dummy to be dumb except in some specific situations. But they do not categorically bar the dummy from giving advice to the opponents.

"You'd better play another heart," Goldwater urged West, "and shorten dummy's trumps."

West, who had a heart half out of his hand, gave Goldwater a suspicious look and put it back. "A trump would probably be O.K.," he added, "but whenever you do, don't play a spade."

After this advice West led a spade, and East scooped.

Goldwater had already achieved the rare feat of leading someone astray by giving him sensible advice, and now the contract was makeable. All that remained was for him to find the winning play.

South played the nine from the dummy and captured the queen with the ace. He then led the diamond queen, which was covered by the king and ace. Goldwater resumed his "I can see through the back of the cards" act.

"Finesse the nine on the way back," Goldwater recommended. South, obeyed orders, thus gathering in East's trumps.

It was then easy to develop spades and make the doubled contract — which might entitle Goldwater to an award for the best dummy-play ever made.

NORTH
 ♠ 10 8 5 4
 ♥ 7
 ♦ A 7 5 3
 ♣ K 6 2

WEST
 ♠ A 2
 ♥ K J 10 9 8
 ♦ K
 ♣ J 8 7 4 3

EAST
 ♠ K Q 8 3
 ♥ 10 9 8 5
 ♦ A 10 5 3
 ♣ 10 8

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ A 7
 ♥ 8 6 2
 ♦ Q J 8 4 2
 ♣ A Q 8

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
 South West North East
 1♠ 1♥ 1♠ 3♥
 Pass 4♥ 5♦ Pass
 Pass Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart king.

CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Nov. 10. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield	Rnk	Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
1	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	101	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
2	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	102	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
3	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	103	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
4	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	104	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
5	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	105	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
6	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	106	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
7	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	107	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
8	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	108	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
9	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	109	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
10	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	110	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
11	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	111	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
12	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	112	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
13	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	113	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
14	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	114	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
15	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	115	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
16	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	116	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
17	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	117	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
18	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	118	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
19	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	119	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
20	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	120	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
21	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	121	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
22	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	122	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
23	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	123	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
24	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	124	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
25	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	125	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
26	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	126	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
27	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	127	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
28	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	128	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
29	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	129	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
30	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	130	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
31	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	131	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
32	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	132	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
33	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	133	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
34	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	134	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
35	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	135	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
36	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	136	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
37	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	137	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
38	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	138	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
39	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	139	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
40	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	140	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
41	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	141	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
42	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	142	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
43	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	143	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
44	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	144	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
45	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	145	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
46	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	146	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
47	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	147	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
48	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	148	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
49	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	149	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
50	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	150	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
51	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	151	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
52	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	152	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
53	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	153	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
54	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	154	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
55	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	155	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
56	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	156	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
57	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	157	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
58	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	158	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
59	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	159	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
60	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	160	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
61	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	161	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
62	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	162	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
63	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	163	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
64	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	164	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
65	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	165	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
66	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	166	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
67	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	167	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
68	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	168	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
69	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	169	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
70	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	170	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
71	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	171	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
72	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	172	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
73	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	173	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
74	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	174	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
75	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	175	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
76	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	176	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
77	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	177	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
78	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	178	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
79	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	179	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
80	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	180	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
81	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	181	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
82	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	182	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
83	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	183	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
84	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	184	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
85	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	185	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
86	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	186	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
87	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	187	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
88	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	188	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
89	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	189	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
90	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	190	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
91	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	191	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
92	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	192	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
93	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	193	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
94	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	194	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
95	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	195	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
96	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	196	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
97	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	197	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
98	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	198	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
99	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	199	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400
100	Belgium	6%	05/25/97	103.500	6.5200	200	Germany	5%	01/14/99	101.147	4.9400

Dealing With Debt Takes the Center Stage

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The theatrics in Washington that threaten to push the United States into technical default on its debt will affect currency and bond markets this week, but the more significant event will take place here when the French government spells out its plan to reform the social security system.

French interest rates have declined and the franc has recovered as traders and investors gave way to President Jacques Chirac's pledge that reducing the public deficit would take

CYBERSCAPE

Gates Sees 'Gold Rush'
As Internet Takes Hold

BOSTON — Bill Gates, chairman of Microsoft Corp., said that the computer industry's "gold rush" to embrace the Internet is moving faster than any phenomenon he has ever seen, but he emphasized that Microsoft is not late to the party.

The software giant's No. 1 priority, he said, was the Internet. Microsoft is working on developing products such as browsers to surf the World Wide Web, Web-server software and software-authoring tools.

"We are at risk if we don't do the right things," Mr. Gates said at a conference. "We set the Internet priority right away."

Mr. Gates said he was astonished recently when, as he was coming out of a restaurant in Seattle, a homeless man asking him for money also offered to give Mr. Gates his universal record locator, or URL, on the Internet. A homeless shelter in Seattle has a Web site that it is using to help the homeless.

"I couldn't believe it," he said. "The Internet is so big, it's so big it's unbelievable. But I did not expect homeless people to be talking about URLs."

He also tried to temper some of the hoopla and hype surrounding the Internet explosion, as companies go public at skyrocketing valuations.

Mr. Gates showed a video featuring a reggae band dubbed "Digital Obsession," featuring cameo appearances by the founders of the new Hollywood studio DreamWorks SKG and Paul Allen, the co-founder of Microsoft, all making fun of the Internet hype.

"Thanks to the 'Web of Wealth,' we are no Mickey Mouse operation," said Jeffrey Katzenberg, the former Walt Disney Co. executive who is one of the founders of the new Hollywood studio.

Mr. Gates also dismissed comments by some industry executives forecasting the death of the personal computer, and he questioned the viability of a \$500 device that only accesses the Internet.

"The people who are behind this are people who don't like the PC," Mr. Gates said, referring to Sun Microsystems Inc. and Oracle Corp. He said that users would need the power, storage and memory of the PC for the Internet.

Mr. Gates said Microsoft would be offering a World Wide Web browser, code-named Catalyst, sometime in 1996, and Microsoft would give it away for free on the Internet.

"We think having a measurable share of the browser market is important," he said.

Internet address: CyberScape@iht-lib.demon.co.uk

Microsoft says it has made the Internet its No. 1 priority.

Welcoming Corporate Immigrants
NYSE Says Its Growth Depends on Foreign Listings

BOCA RATON, Fla. — Stock listings of non-U.S. companies, including an increase in large, state-owned companies that sell shares to the public, will lead the New York Stock Exchange's growth next year, the exchange's chairman, Richard Grasso, said.

Mr. Grasso cited PT Telekomunikasi Indonesia, which is set to begin selling shares to international investors on the NYSE on Tuesday. The listing is expected to raise about \$3 billion for the company and to increase volume on the exchange.

The Indonesian phone company also will be listed on the Surabaya, Jakarta and London stock exchanges.

"Much of our growth will come from outside the U.S.," Mr. Grasso said at an annual meeting of securities industry executives. "The risk we face is in not embracing these global opportunities."

There are 2,400 companies outside the United States that meet NYSE market capitalization standards and could be listed on the exchange if they converted to generally accepted U.S. accounting principles, Mr. Grasso said.

"If we were to list just the top one-third of these companies, it would add \$5 trillion to our market cap," Mr. Grasso said.

Of the 2,400 companies, about 1,000 could come from Europe, another 1,000 from Asia, and the rest from Latin America and Canada, he said.

The NYSE also would like to land the

listing for Deutsche Telekom AG, the German telecommunications company that is expected to sell \$11 billion of its shares in mid-1996 in Europe's largest ever sale of a state-owned company.

"That will be the granddaddy of privatizations," Mr. Grasso said.

Meanwhile, Indonesia's Telkom has struggled hard, spending an estimated 15 billion rupiah (\$6.6 million) promoting the listing to make sure Asia's largest international equity offering this year is a success.

In an unprecedented campaign to mobilize local interest, Telkom took out full-page advertisements in major daily newspapers, aimed at television commercials and set up a toll-free number that took 7,000 calls a day.

But fund managers and analysts said they were skeptical.

"It would have been a successful issue if the government brought the offer price down to some 2,200 rupiah a share," a director with an European brokerage said.

The price will be fixed Tuesday. The maximum price has been set at 2,800 rupiah.

Some fund managers in offshore markets said they were not too keen with the outlook for Indonesian equities and saw better bargains elsewhere in Asia.

"I am keeping an open mind on Telkom and it basically comes down to the price," Gerald Smith, who manages Ballie Gifford's Pacific Horizons Trust, said in London.

Sensing a possible debacle after a dismal debut of the tin mining company Tambang Timah last month, local coordinators made an unexpected move when 79 syndicator members met late last month to seal the largest privatization program in Indonesian history.

They were told to hold almost half of the 1.17 billion shares from the market for two years to counter the possibility of a heavy sell-off. The Jakarta stock market has been trapped in doldrums and trending down over the past three months.

Brokers said market sentiment remained weak in the past few days, with some blue-chip issues coming under pressure.

Jakarta's composite index hit a seven-month low on Friday, closing at 474.59, down 1.42 percent.

But the government and the global coordinators are confident about the mammoth issue, in which 12.5 percent of the shares will be offered to the local market and 15 percent to world markets.

SBC Warburg, one of the global coordinators for the issue, said it had seen a good response.

"The road shows have been extremely well attended, orders are coming in and investors are judging the issue on its own merits," said George Olcott of SBC Warburg in London.

Telkom said its public offering to local investors, which ended Thursday, had been a success.

It said the tranche was oversubscribed by 8.175 percent. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

New Delhi Orders
KFC to Close Its
Fast-Food Outlet

NEW DELHI — Kennedy Fried Chicken Corp., facing action from a Hindu nationalist municipal government, shut its Delhi store on Sunday after officials canceled its license.

KFC, a unit of PepsiCo Inc., said it would go to court to challenge the move, which critics say is linked to local government posturing in an election year.

Municipal officials in Delhi canceled a license granted to the restaurant chain on sanitation grounds. "They carried out an inspection and found two flies," a KFC spokesman said.

Sandeep Kohli, KFC's managing director for India, said: "The whole thing is premeditated. The whole action is illegal and goes against natural justice."

The Press Trust of India quoted Mr. Kohli as saying the exercise was carried out with the elections in mind.

KFC, targeted by the Bharatiya Janata Party, as well as some farmers and environmentalists, said it would challenge the Delhi order in court on Monday, as it did in Bangalore recently.

The Bharatiya Janata Party, India's main opposition party, criticized foreign companies as it launched a campaign over the weekend against the Congress (I) Party of Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, signaling the start of a run-up to general elections due by June next year.

KFC entered India this year under Mr. Rao's open-door economic policies. Critics of the fast-food chain say its chicken will divert grains from human consumption, and say some of its ingredients are a health risk.

KFC denies the charges.

The chain has said it has an \$80 million, seven-year plan to open 60 fried-chicken restaurants in India.

KFC shut its first outlet in Bangalore in September for a few hours before obtaining a court order and reopening the store.

Health officials in Bangalore had said KFC had used a chemical, monosodium glutamate, beyond permissible levels.

KFC briefly shut its Bangalore shop again on Nov. 1 when peasants held a rally after threatening to ransack the shop.

Business Leaders Want EU-U.S. Trade Barriers Cut

SEVILLE, Spain — More than 100 business leaders from the European Union and the United States have appealed to their governments to increase efforts to remove trade barriers.

"The obstacles to business, caused by both excessive regulation and differences between EU and U.S. regulatory systems must be dismantled," said a communiqué issued Saturday after the meeting, called the Trans-Atlantic Business Dialogue.

Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown of the United States said the

outcome of the meeting had surpassed predictions from "the most optimistic among us."

Mr. Brown had helped organize the conference, along with Sir Leon Brittan and Martin Bangemann of the European Commission, the EU executive body.

"We asked for a business-driven agenda and now we have it," Mr. Brown said. Recommendations adopted at the meeting are to serve as a basis for an EU-U.S. summit meeting in Madrid on Dec. 3. The meeting will be attended by President Bill Clinton of the United States.

Jacques Santer, chairman of the European Commission, and Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain.

Participants here called for the speedy unification of technical specifications and certification requirements as a means of stimulating trade.

The business leaders also pressed for an end to local and regional restrictions on investment and urged governments to refrain from unilateral sanctions.

Onno Ruding, a board member at Citicorp and a former Dutch finance minister said: "I think it will be difficult

for the U.S. government and European Commission to ignore this because these are the viewpoints of the joint European and U.S. business community."

"But if President Clinton doesn't take it up, it won't happen," he added. "I'm afraid that the U.S. has turned a bit isolationist lately and international trade does not have a high priority."

A committee from the Seville conference will meet in January to review the degree to which the recommendations have been taken into consideration.

(AFP, Reuters)

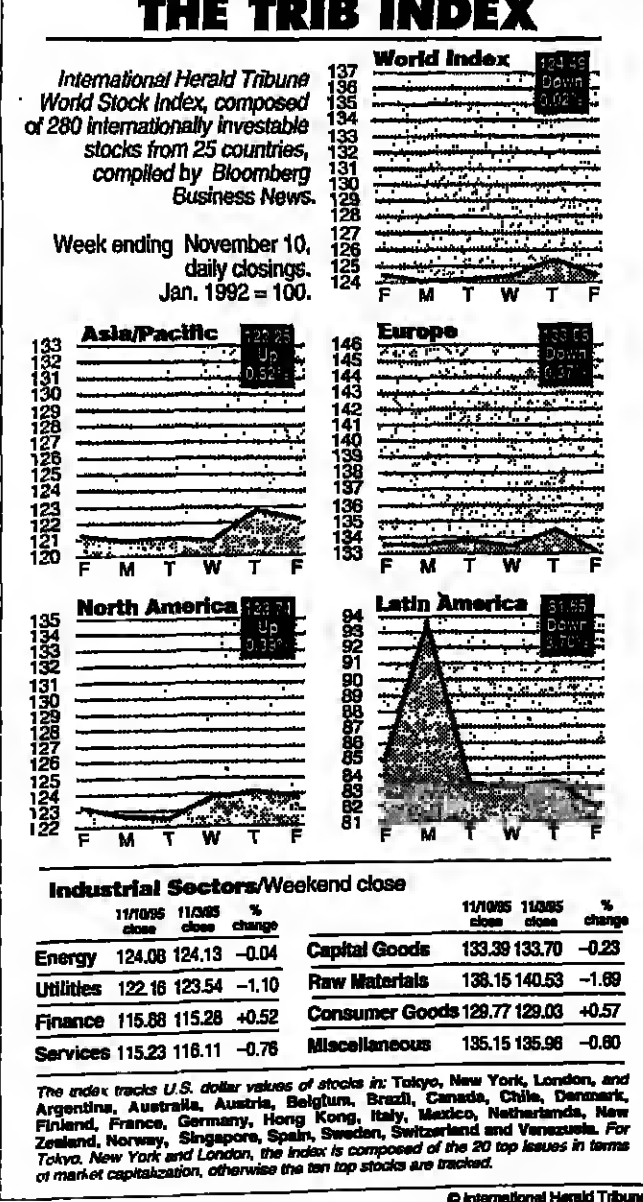
McDonald's Wins Suit

McDonald's Corp. has opened its first restaurant in South Africa after winning a court order barring a local competitor from using its name.

Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

McDonald's won a temporary injunction on Friday preventing local businessmen George Sombonos and George Charamalou from using the similar MacDonald's name and a golden arches logo for a restaurant they opened earlier this week in central Johannesburg.

McDonald's opened its restaurant in a suburb of Johannesburg on Saturday.



Rangoon Notebook

Fast Money Stirs Sleepy City

Sleepy, once-socialist Rangoon, rarely considered among the growing list of Asian boom towns, suddenly is showing all the outward signs of fast money and rapid change.

Workers toil through the night under floodlit cranes on a host of hotel and office projects, racing to finish before a feared glut punishes the late starters.

Rush-hour traffic jams in the city, which is now called Yangon by the government, delay fleets of used cars imported from Japan. Until quite recently, Jeeps and Land Rovers from the World War II era had the wide streets largely to themselves.

Heavily advertised beers from around the world offer stiff competition to the local brew, Mandalay Beer, which is produced by a state-owned monopoly that has itself entered into a joint venture.

The new appearance of modern consumer goods, the razing of European-style colonial buildings, the sounds of Western pop music, and the new Japanese, Korean and Singaporean restaurants show clear parallels with Ho Chi Minh City or Hanoi only a year or two ago.

Despite economic reforms, most Western companies remain reluctant to deal with Burma, which is now called Myanmar by the ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council, because of its poor human rights record and harsh suppression of dissent.

But many Asian and a few Western firms have no such qualms because the local government's need to attract foreign investment is enjoining companies that have become frustrated with Vietnam. Stricter rules and regulations, administrative delays and requests for "unofficial fees" have dented the Vietnamese shine, business executives say.

Investing in Rangoon is also not easy, for-

signers say, but a meeting on short notice with the relevant minister or general is possible.

Political Thaw Fires Real Estate

After 25 years of the "Burmese Way to Socialism" and another seven or so as an international pariah, modern office and residential space is understandably difficult to find in Rangoon, especially as financial companies look at Burma's enormous infrastructure needs and try to establish a presence in preparation for the days when overseas aid once again begins to flow.

The government's decision to release opposition leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi from six years of house arrest has been read as a sign of political progress. Many local business leaders agree the release has given Rangoon's property market a healthy boost.

"The house next door to mine just signed a one-year lease at \$5,000 a month," said one businessman, whose family turned its colonial villa into a small hotel recently. "Last year they were getting a little more than \$1,500."

Business Talk Takes to the Green

Having a hard time scheduling a business meeting with a potential joint venture partner? Check the golf course.

Like many other countries in Asia, golf is a popular pastime and a part of the way business is done. But, unlike the rest of Asia, where the difficulty in arranging a tee time and astronomical fees have sparked a construction boom, Burma already has at least 50 courses around the country, a legacy of its days under British rule.

Kevin Murphy

Telecom Italia Unit Faces
Another Antitrust Probe

MILAN — Italy's antitrust commission is to open an investigation into whether Telecom Italia Mobile SpA is abusing its dominant position by forcing dealers to sell its cellular phone service.

The commission said Saturday that its investigation, the latest in a series against Telecom Italia Mobile, was sparked by protests by telephone-equipment stores and by Omnitel-Pronto Italia, a venture led by Olivetti SpA that is setting up a cellular phone service to rival that of Telecom Italia. The U.S. companies Bell Atlantic Corp. and Air Touch Inc. are partners in Omnitel.

The investigation is to concentrate on Telecom Italia's so-called "GSM Dealer Contract," which allows stores to sell cellular phones and hook up customers on the spot with GSM service. Dealers accepting the contract cannot sell Omnitel's service.

GSM, or Global System for Mobile Telecommunications, is a European digital cellular system that is replacing analog services that could only be used in single countries.

The antitrust authority has already criticized Telecom Italia for starting GSM service before Omnitel's was ready and for cutting its prices to discourage customers from signing up with Omnitel. It is also investigating whether Telecom Italia pressured Motorola Corp. to stop selling a cellular phone with a built-in message system because it was competing with Telecom Italia's message systems.

Karel Van Miert, the European Union competition commissioner, has criticized Italy for forcing Omnitel to pay 750 billion lire (\$470.8 million) for its license, while Telecom Italia paid nothing.

Last month, Mr. Van Miert gave Italy three months to level the playing field, and analysts have said that rather than make Telecom Italia pay, the government will offer Omnitel compensation.

Telecom Italia Mobile is expected to have 3.7 million users by the end of this year, compared with 40,000 for Omnitel.

Telecom Italia and its mobile-phone unit are controlled by Societa Finanziaria Telefonica SpA, a state-owned phone firm. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

Chrysler to Set
A Link With
Mercedes-Benz?

HAMBURG — Mercedes-Benz AG and Chrysler Corp. are considering cooperation in several areas, the weekly magazine Der Spiegel reported.

In its issue appearing Monday, Der Spiegel said that the Mercedes chief, Helmut Werner, and Chrysler chairman, Robert Eaton, had agreed the two companies could help each other in several markets and with several models.

It said the two had compiled a list of several areas where joint ventures would make sense, including the construction of the German car company's new factory in Brazil, where it will make its new A-Class car for the South American market.

Mercedes was considering delivering engines to Chrysler, and the companies were not excluding the possibility of taking a stake in each other, it added.

A Mercedes spokesman said the company was not in "concrete talks with Chrysler at the moment."

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates Nov. 9

	£	DM	FF	Yen	S. Afr.	Sw.	Thai	HK	Ind.	Phil.	Peru	Port.	Spain	Swiss	Taiwan	UK	US	West.
Amsterdam	1.38	2.40	1.10	0.304	0.991	—	5.44	1.39	1.071	1.148	1.294	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brussels	28.73	54.09	26.54	5.96	1.718	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankfurt	1.41	2.218	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London (c)	1.570	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madrid	161.63	149.99	86.30	24.96	7.62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milan	1,303.50	2,514.30	1,138.55	27.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York (b)	—	1.346	1.015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	147.55	148.4	14.52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tel Aviv	109.95	19.52	71.47	20.36	8.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toronto	1.354	2.117	8.924	0.286	0.844	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zurich	1.196	1.789	0.855	0.258	0.874	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ECU	1.382	1.643	1.074	6.459	2.126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ECU	1.50	0.937	2.119	7.229	2.391	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Changin in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Toronto and Zurich, figures in other currencies.

a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; Units of 100 N.G.; not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Australian	1.00	Greek drac.	232.31	Malay, peso	7.55
Belgian franc	1.361	Hong Kong \$	7.741	N. Zealand \$	1.2294
Canadian dollar	0.71	Indian rupee	24.505	Sw. franc	2.036
Chinese yuan	8.2744	Indo. rupiah	2,000.00	Swiss franc	2.036
Czech koruna	24.41	Irish £	0.619	Taiwan \$	27.21
Danish krone	5.4778	Israeli sheq.	2.0372	Thai baht	51.7095
Egypt, pound	1.396	Kuwait dir.	0.30	Turkish lira	1,736.27
Fin. markka	4.236	Malay, ring.	2.5307	Venez. bol.	169.79

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Forward Sterling	1.5742	1.5734	1.5723	Japanese yen	100.02	99.60	99.18
Canadian dollar	1.3502	1.3502	1.3504	Swiss franc	1.1342	1.1302	1.1270
Deutsche mark	1.4099	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sources: (ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); (AP) (AP) (AP) Other data from Reuters and AP.

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(Continued From Page 15)

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Beijing to Revamp Income-Tax Code

BEIJING — China is to revise its income-tax law next year to try to curb widespread tax evasion and narrow the widening gap between rich and poor, the Business Weekly reported Sunday.

Preferential policies for foreigners will remain in place to attract overseas technology and talent, an official of the State Administration of Taxation was quoted as saying.

Tax evasion is serious under the current system despite rising tax revenues, said the official, whom the paper did not identify.

"The way to solve this problem is to improve the tax system and strengthen management," he said.

In 1994, authorities discovered 17.23 billion yuan (\$2.1 billion) in evaded taxes of all categories, an increase of 60 percent compared with the previous year.

Under the new tax law, individuals will be required to declare their total income to tax authorities, the newspaper said.

Taxes on different sources of income will be replaced by composite taxation by adding up between seven and eight categories.

The current law stipulates that 11 types of income are taxable with varying rates, and tax departments levy taxes on different categories separately, the newspaper said.

As for their salaries, employees are not required to declare their total income to tax departments, making individual income tax collection difficult, it said.

The disabled, old people living alone and soldiers will be offered special tax deductions, the newspaper said.

The bottom line for basic deductions will be adjusted and some costs, such as alimony, will be taken into consideration to make the system more fair, it said.

Tax departments have switched to computers from manual labor to increase efficiency and facilitate management, the official said.

Financial institutions will strengthen inspection of incomes of individuals through electronic networks and provide information to tax departments, the official said.

Individual income-tax collection totaled about 10 billion yuan in the first 10 months of 1995, up 82.2 percent from the same period last year, the newspaper said.

The target for all of 1995 is 12 billion yuan, an increase of 66 percent from 1994, it said. Individual income-tax revenue totaled 7.2 billion yuan in 1994.

China's progressive personal income tax ranges from 5 percent to 45 percent for salary-earners making 100,000 yuan. The top rate for the self-employed is 35 percent.

Finland to Prepare Itself for EU Currency

Agence France-Presse

HELSINKI — The Finnish markka could be linked to the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System sometime during 1996, Prime Minister Paavo Lipponen said Sunday.

But he added that Finland would have to first change its currency laws, and said the country would not rush to join the exchange-rate mechanism.

The markka has been floating since 1992. According to the conditions set out in the Maastricht treaty for the creation of European monetary union, a currency must be linked to the exchange-rate mechanism for two years before a decision can be made on joining the single currency.

Mr. Lipponen said Finland hoped to be among the first group of countries to enter the third phase of European monetary union — the creation of a single currency, which is scheduled for 1999.

He said monetary union was needed to stabilize the European currency market and economy.

A decision on which countries will participate in the single currency is scheduled to be made by the spring of 1998, meaning the Finnish markka should be linked to the exchange-rate mechanism by the spring of 1996.

Under its so-called convergence program, Finland intends to meet the criteria for joining monetary union by the end of 1996 or early in 1997, once the country's deficit is under control, Mr. Lipponen said.

The government hopes to soothe the criteria regarding the yearly budget deficit, which must not exceed 3 percent of gross domestic product, and total public debt, which must not surpass 60 percent of GDP.

Finland already meets the inflation criteria for monetary union. Under the Maastricht treaty, inflation must not exceed the average inflation rate of the top three EU countries by more than 1.5 percentage points. Finland also meets requirements regarding long-term interest rates, which must not exceed the average rates of the top three countries by more than 2 percentage points.

SHORT COVER

Foreign Investment Surges in Israel

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — Foreign investment in Israel soared to \$1.5 billion in the first nine months of 1995, almost double the figure of \$879 million for all of last year, the central bank said Sunday.

But the Bank of Israel reported a slowdown in investment by foreigners to \$123 million in the third quarter from \$439 million in the second quarter, although it said financial investment in the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange remained strong.

Fujitsu Seen Marketing PCs in U.S.

TOKYO (AFP) — Fujitsu Ltd. of Japan will start selling personal computers in the United States early next year, the daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun said Sunday.

Fujitsu is expected to decide soon on a location for the new production plant, the newspaper said.

Toshiba Corp. currently holds the largest share among Japanese companies in the U.S. personal computer market.

3 Midwest Utilities Agree to Merge

MADISON, Wisconsin (Bloomberg) — IES Industries Inc., Interstate Power Co. and WPL Holdings Inc. have announced that they had agreed to merge in a stock swap in a bid to increase efficiency, creating a Midwestern utility company valued at \$2 billion and serving about 1 million customers.

Under the agreement announced Saturday, each IES share will be swapped for 0.98 percent of a WPL share and each Interstate share for 1.11 WPL shares. WPL will keep their shares and prices will be determined when the transaction closes.

Boeing Fears Shortfall in Deliveries

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates (Reuters) — A strike by machinists at Boeing Co. may mean the company will fall short of 19 planned deliveries of its 777 twin jet this year, Dale Hougardy, Boeing's vice president of manufacturing, said Sunday.

About 32,000 machinists went on strike on Oct. 6 to protest greater use of foreign labor and subcontracting.

India Central Bank Loosens Liquidity

Reuters

BOMBAY — India's central bank has reduced banks' cash reserve requirements, hoping it would ease a severe liquidity crisis, but bankers said the move would have only a marginal impact on a tight money market.

"It would not have a substantial effect," an analyst with an Indian brokerage house said. "The call rates will hold firm at 30 to 40 percent."

On Saturday, the Reserve Bank of India announced a 0.5 percentage point cut in the cash reserve ratio, to 14.5 percent, after eight money conditions had moved several to lift their prime lending rates by between 1 and 1.5 percentage points to between 16.5 percent and 17.5 percent.

On Friday, the State Bank of India, the country's biggest commercial bank, had taken the lead by raising its prime rate to 16.5 percent from 15.5 percent.

Call rates peaked at 130 percent on Thursday as banks scrambled for funds because of a reporting deadline on Friday when they had to keep a mandatory ratio of 15 percent. They closed at 27 to 50 percent on Saturday.

The central bank said it pumped in 55.5 billion rupees (\$1.61 billion) into the money market in the past two weeks to cool the rates but it could not sustain the intervention.

"Such money market support can be provided only for very short periods," it said. It added that its new rate cut would release 20 billion rupees to the fund-starved banks.

Dealers said the money may not be sufficient to make up for the shortfall because of strong industrial demand for funds and a slowdown in the growth of bank deposits.

The treasury head of one foreign bank said a reduction in the rate had been expected.

"I think it should be adequate to take care of the liquidity crisis for the time being because there'll be interest in flows too," he said.

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The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Nov. 13-17

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

Asia-Pacific	Europe	Americas
Expected Osaka, Japan: Annual conference of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. Sydney: National Congress of the Australian Society of Corporate Treasurers. New Delhi: Techmart India 95, organized by National Small Industries Corporation of India.	Madrid: Bank of Spain to publish balance-of-payment figures and trade deficit for September. Labor Ministry expected to publish unemployment figures for September. Finance Ministry expected to publish figures on central government's budget deficit for October. Rome: Senate to vote on 1996 budget.	Ann Arbor, Michigan: The University of Michigan holds its annual economic outlook conference. From Nov. 16 - Nov. 17. Las Vegas: Comdex Fall/95, at the Las Vegas Convention Center. Speakers include Louis Gerstner, chairman of International Business Machines Corp. on Nov. 13, Bill Gates, chairman of Microsoft Corp. on Nov. 14.
Monday Nov. 13 Tokyo: Economic Planning Agency releases machinery orders for September and a forecast for the October-December quarter. Wellington: New Zealand food prices for October.	London: October producer price index released by the Central Statistical Office. British Steel releases first-half earnings. Voorburg, Netherlands: September producer price index released by the Central Bureau of Statistics.	Washington: Department of Agriculture releases its weekly report on planting progress for seven crops. Arlington, Virginia: John Hawke, Treasury undersecretary for domestic finance, speaks to the Community Development Financial Institute.
Tuesday Nov. 14 Singapore: Singapore Airlines to announce orders for 33 aircraft; wholesale price index for October. Tokyo: Shizuoka Subaru Motor Co. lists its shares on Japan's over-the-counter stock exchange.	Copenhagen: Denmark releases August current accounts and trade balance. Voorburg, Netherlands: August-October unemployment figures released. Paris: French October business confidence survey.	New York: Johnson Redbook releases its weekly survey of total sales at more than 20 U.S. department, discount and chain stores. Washington: Commerce Department reports advance retail sales for October, retail sales for September.
Wednesday Nov. 15 Sydney: Westpac Melbourne index of consumer sentiment for November. Tokyo: Japan Department Store Association releases Tokyo store sales in October. Ministry of International Trade and Industry releases September industrial production revision.	Copenhagen: Denmark releases October consumer confidence. London: October retail sales figures, October employment figures, September unit wage costs. Paris: French 1995 final supplementary budget presented to cabinet.	Washington: Labor Department reports consumer price index for October. Federal Reserve reports industrial production, capacity utilization for October. Commerce Department reports business inventories and sales for September.
Thursday Nov. 16 Sydney: Export price index figures for September. Tokyo: Ministry of Finance releases trade balance for October; Bank of Japan releases wholesale price index for October.	Frankfurt: Bundesbank policy-setting council meets. London: October public-sector borrowing requirement, October retail price index, Motor-vehicle production. Paris: August current account; securities repurchase tender.	Philadelphia: Philadelphia Federal Reserve releases indexes for November. Washington: The Labor Department reports initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims. The Federal Reserve reports weekly money supply.
Friday Nov. 17 Singapore: Retail sales index for June expected. Sydney: October import figures. Tokyo: Bank of Japan releases money supply for October. Wellington: September retail sales.	Rome: August industrial sales and orders. September industrial production. Voorburg, Netherlands: September industrial sales. Frankfurt: European Banking Congress with Hans Tietmeyer, Eddie George and others.	Ottawa: September manufacturing survey. Washington: Federal Reserve releases weekly report on U.S. commercial and industrial loans. October housing starts. Federal Open Market Committee releases minutes of last meeting.

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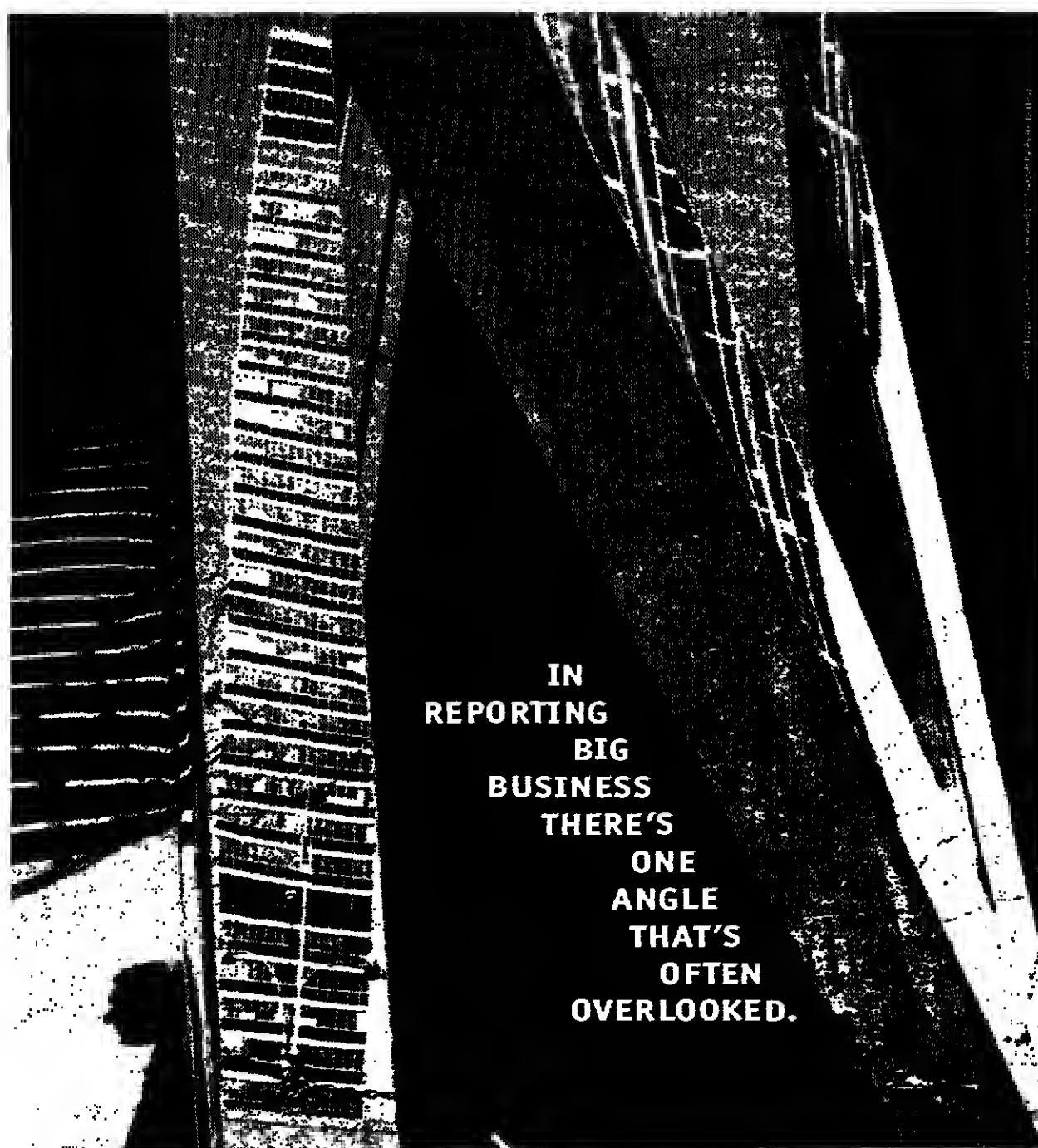
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(Continued)

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<p>1. ନାମ : _____</p> <p>2. ପିତାଙ୍କ ନାମ : _____</p> <p>3. ଜନ୍ମ ତାରିଖ : _____</p> <p>4. ଜନ୍ମ ସ୍ଥାନ : _____</p> <p>5. ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଠିକଣା : _____</p> <p>6. ସଂସ୍ପର୍ଶକଙ୍କ ନାମ : _____</p> <p>7. ସଂସ୍ପର୍ଶକଙ୍କ ଠିକଣା : _____</p> <p>8. ସଂସ୍ପର୍ଶକଙ୍କ ଫୋନ୍ ନମ୍ବର : _____</p> <p>9. ସଂସ୍ପର୍ଶକଙ୍କ ଇମେଲ୍ ଆଇଡି : _____</p> <p>10. ସଂସ୍ପର୍ଶକଙ୍କ ଡାକ ନାମ : _____</p>		<p>11. ସଂସ୍ପର୍ଶକଙ୍କ ସମ୍ପର୍କ : _____</p> <p>12. ସଂସ୍ପର୍ଶକଙ୍କ ଶିକ୍ଷା : _____</p> <p>13. ସଂସ୍ପର୍ଶକଙ୍କ ବୃତ୍ତି : _____</p> <p>14. ସଂସ୍ପର୍ଶକଙ୍କ ଉଚ୍ଚତମ ଶିକ୍ଷା : _____</p> <p>15. ସଂସ୍ପର୍ଶକଙ୍କ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଉପାଧି : _____</p> <p>16. ସଂସ୍ପର୍ଶକଙ୍କ ଉଚ୍ଚତମ ଉପାଧି : _____</p> <p>17. ସଂସ୍ପର୍ଶକଙ୍କ ଉଚ୍ଚତମ ଉପାଧି : _____</p> <p>18. ସଂସ୍ପର୍ଶକଙ୍କ ଉଚ୍ଚତମ ଉପାଧି : _____</p> <p>19. ସଂସ୍ପର୍ଶକଙ୍କ ଉଚ୍ଚତମ ଉପାଧି : _____</p> <p>20. ସଂସ୍ପର୍ଶକଙ୍କ ଉଚ୍ଚତମ ଉପାଧି : _____</p>	
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Continued on Page 19

OBSERVING THE BREATHTAKING BEAUTY
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HARBOUR TODAY, IT'S HARD TO IMAGINE THE
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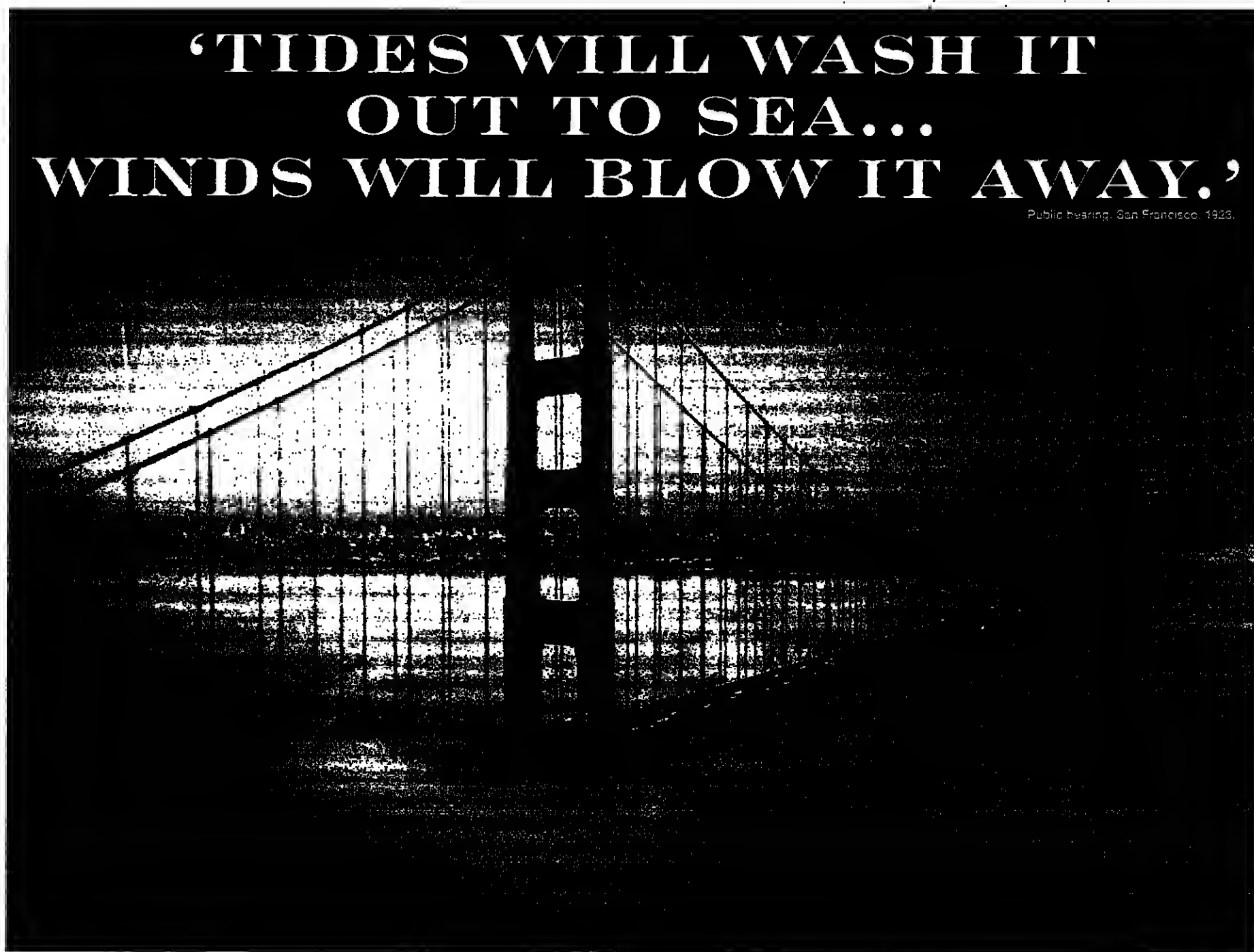
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SETTING THE STANDARDS

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In Seville For Business

IN THE 16TH CENTURY, Seville was the richest city in the known world, a royal decree having granted the multifaceted gemstone of southern Spain a trade monopoly with the Americas. As commerce decreased, the jewel faded, but today, the city whose 2,000-year-old past includes five centuries of Arab rule has been picked up and dusted off, its sparkle brighter than ever.

Triggering Seville's renaissance was its 1992 role as host to EXPO '92, only the fourth Universal Exhibition to be held since 1945, commemorating the fifth centenary of Columbus's discovery of America.

Seville was the smallest city - 700,000 residents - to host a world's fair. Its theme was "The Age of Discovery," and EXPO '92 generated a government infusion of \$7 billion and construction projects including expanded airports in Seville, Málaga and Jerez; a high-speed rail link (AVE) to cut travel time between Seville and Madrid from six hours to less than three; a new convention hall for up to 6,000 delegates; a sprawling network of roads and highways; and increased accommodations, including three new five-star hotels.

The history of Seville is bewitching. Diego Velázquez, the painter, was born in Seville, Cervantes, the writer, was imprisoned - and began writing "Don Quixote" - in Seville. Earlier, Christopher Columbus, who sailed from Palos de la Frontera, 50 miles southwest of the city, charted his course to the New World in Seville. He was also buried there, briefly, from 1509 to 1536, in a Carthusian monastery on a flat, peninsula-like strip of land called La Carruja, the site of EXPO '92 and, in a way, a symbol of Spain's post-Franco democratic progress.

Seville is one of Spain's most photogenic cities, thanks to the Moors, who built landmark architecture with intricate, hand-carved details.

Good examples are the 250-foot Giralda bell tower and the Alcazar fortress. The Jewish quarter, Barrio de Santa Cruz, is an intriguing labyrinth of cobblestone streets with gardens hidden in traditional indoor courtyards, the famous *patios* of southern Spain.

The sounds of the city, simultaneously moody and effervescent, begin the minute you reach *tierra Sevillana* - flamenco chants, clapping, stomp, stomp, the crescendo of a guitar, the clatter of horse-drawn carriages.

The smells are sultry, lingering, from jasmine and orange blossom to stale Spanish tobacco and sherry from neighboring Jerez de la Frontera. They intensify the traditional palette of Seville: yellow, the color of dried squash, blinding white and what is generally referred to as "matador" red.

Getting Around

The best way to get around is on foot. Seville has a maze of cramped, quaint streets that cannot - or can barely - accommodate taxis, which are plentiful and still relatively cheap. The metered fare does not include the tip, but taxi drivers, unlike most Spaniards, do not necessarily expect one.

A picturesque alternative is a horse and carriage,

available in the Cathedral square or Maria Luisa Park. Fares range from about \$28 to \$40, depending on the distance and time of year. Seville has no subway system.

At a Glance

The visual - and emotional - heart of Seville is undoubtedly that vast fusion of the Cathedral - the third largest in the Christian world - and the Giralda in Plaza Virgen de los Reyes. From there, the city snakes out to the exuberant and unforgettable Town Hall and the Calle Sierpes, a crowded pedestrian shopping street featuring regional pottery, hand-tooled leather goods and women's designer clothes by Seville's own Victoria and Lucchino.

Crossing Avenida Constitución, Seville's more corporate and commercial area offers El Corte Inglés, the country's only department store chain, and next door, Marks and Spencer, a British department store that is an enormous hit in Spain.

Nicole Miller, the only U.S. designer to have free-standing, unfranchised stores in Spain, chose a locale just off the Plaza Nueva where she sells her signature sportswear separates, dresses and shoes.

In a Word

Don't expect Sevillanos to speak English, except in bet-



ter restaurants and souvenir shops. Obviously, Spanish is the official language but it is Spanish with a southern - or Andalusian - accent. An "s" at the end of a word is not pronounced.

Wining & Dining

Seville's culinary options are folksy, regional, savory and fun. Trek, for example, to any number of taverns for *tapas*, bite-sized appetizers that include fried green olives, rings of fried calamari, marinated octopus, spiced-sausage finger sandwiches, baby clams, potato salad with vegetables, fighting bull's tail (nothing goes to waste in this part of the world) and cured Manchego cheese.

Wash it all down with dry Manzanilla sherry, cold beer or what is called "summer wine," made with *vino tinto* (red) with lemon-flavored seltzer water and lots of ice. It is the custom in Spain to throw leftovers on the floor. The metered fare does not include the tip, but taxi drivers, unlike most Spaniards, do not necessarily expect one.

Tapas bars are often decorated with *tipico* Andalusian blue and green tiles, faded bullfighting photographs,

cracked pottery, brass-railed marble bars and family memorabilia. Four of the best are Las Flores, Casa Ruiz and Sol y Sombra on the Triana side of the Guadalquivir River, and Las Terrazas in the Barrio de Santa Cruz. Tapas can also replace lunch or dinner.

Bar and restaurant checks include VAT (IVA in Spanish) but not tips, generally 5 percent to 10 percent.

Bodegon Torre del Oro, Santander, 15. Tel.: 421-42-41. Cavernous and a favorite with *tourine* aficionados for après-hullight suppers and unadorned local dishes like white bean stew and garlic chicken in earthenware pots.

Egna Oriza, San Fernando, 41. Tel.: 422-72-11. Pretty upstairs dining room, with arched buttresses and quilted ceiling, serves up shellfish in a champagne-like wine from Catalonia or sea bass cooked Basque-style in cider. Very expensive - about \$58 a head, including wine.

La Albahaca, Plaza de Santa Cruz, 12. Tel.: 422-07-14. High-romance setting, with antique objects d'art and tapestries, for Andalusian's famed "white" gazpacho and hefty cuts of meat with olive paste or foie gras (the Basque chef tends to cook with French overtones).

La Carboná, Castilleja de la Cuesta (in the foothills of Seville), Tel.: 416-11-06. A barn-like restaurant specializing in sliced beef and pork cooked on hibachis at the table. Old wagon wheels trim the rough, whitewashed walls, and a circular fireplace in the middle of the room adds to the romance.

La Dorada, Edificio Viapol, Avenida Ramon y Cajal s/n. Tel.: 492-10-66. A blue and white nautical theme for Seville's best fish restaurant, known for its *chopitos* (tiny fried squid) and the house specialty, sea bream baked in coarse salt. Socialites and politicians eat here.

Meson Don Raimundo, Argote de Molina, 26. Tel.: 422-33-55. Set in a 17th-century convent with charming tiled bar. Stick to the basics here, including wafer-thin tortillas with baby shrimp, grilled lamb chops and paella (which no self-respecting Spaniard would ever eat at night).

San Marco, Cuna 6. Tel.: 421-24-40. Italian and Spanish fare, some of it very good indeed. Desserts are a chocolate's delight, or despair, depending on how you look at it. Very pretty interior with pumpkin and teal-blue walls and Venetian chandeliers.

Taberna del Alabardero, Zaragoza, 20. Tel.: 456-06-37. A 19th-century palace, former home to Spanish poet Jose Antonio Cavestany, with a terrace (very popular) and several upstairs dining rooms. Specializes in traditional cuisine, Mediterranean fish and meat, with delicate nouvelle presentation. Also has restaurants in Madrid, Marbella and Washington D.C.

Calling Around

Country code: 34. City code: 5.
• U.S. Consulate: 423-18-85.
• Tourist office: 422-14-04.
• Seville airport: 444-90-00.
• Renfe (including AVE) general information: 454-02-02.
• Police: 091.
Barbara Barker

Next City

SAN SEBASTIAN

Majestic Hospitality From The Luxury Collection

NAMED AFTER A KING, THE HOTEL Alfonso XIII, whose namesake inaugurated the hotel in 1928 for the Ibero-American Exhibition, continues the tradition of hosting royalty.

In March of this year, the Hotel Alfonso XIII, a historical landmark in Seville, was the site of the wedding festivities of the Infanta Elena, the eldest daughter of Juan Carlos I, King of Spain. The entire hotel was given over to the guests of the royal household.

The same splendor that welcomed the royal families of Europe can be enjoyed by everyone who chooses to stay at this magnificent hotel, a member of The Luxury Collection, a unique

assembly of 48 of the most exclusive hotels in the world recently brought together by ITT Sheraton.

In addition to kings, queens and heads of state, the hotel has seen a long parade of other celebrities pass through its majestic lobby, including Orson Welles, Ingrid Bergman, Anthony Quinn, Peter O'Toole, Audrey Hepburn, Arthur Rubinstein and Plácido Domingo, to name just a few. The list of titled names that have stayed there could fill a book. Suffice it to say that the Hotel Alfonso XIII is the place to stay in Seville.

The hotel was completely renovated in 1991 in time for EXPO '92. The interior decora-

tion of its 130 rooms, 17 suites, Presidential Suite and Royal Suite draws on Moorish Revival, Spanish Renaissance and Andalusian Baroque styles to create a truly Spanish ambience that fits perfectly with the hotel's Moorish architecture, highlighted by wrought-iron balconies and the blue-tiled fountain in the marble patio.

During the renovation, amenities such as central air-conditioning, international satellite TV and direct-dial telephones were installed to bring the hotel up to the highest standards.

The hotel has an ideal location on the Guadalquivir River in the heart of the Old Town of Seville, within walking distance

of the Reales Alcázar, the Cathedral and the Giralda.

With its outdoor swimming pool and charming gardens, the hotel is also a place for relaxation. Working guests can take advantage of the interpreting and secretarial services and hold meetings in the hotel's six splendid reception rooms, which can accommodate up to 740.

The in-house restaurant offers casual dining, and the bar is the perfect place for an evening cocktail with friends. To fully participate in the life of the city, ask the concierge to book a flamenco evening for you.

Hotel Alfonso XIII. Tel.: (34-5) 422 2850. Fax: (34-5) 421 6033.

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Terms and conditions: The Luxury Collection weekend program is valid through March 31, 1996, with a minimum two night stay, from Friday through Sunday. Advanced reservation required. Offer subject to availability. Room upgrades not guaranteed at The Danieli, The Gritti Palace, Excelsior Venice Lido, The Imperial, The Bristol. Rates are subject to change without notice. The Luxury Collection weekend program is not available to groups and not combinable with other offers. © 1995 ITT Sheraton Corporation.

EUROPE

AUSTRIA

Hotel Imperial, Vienna

Hotel Bristol, Vienna

Hotel Goldener Hirsch, Salzburg

BULGARIA

Sheraton Sofia Hotel Balkan, Sofia

FRANCE

Prince de Galles, Paris

GREECE

Hotel Grande Bretagne, Athens

ITALY

Hotel Villa Cipriani, Asolo

Grand Hotel, Florence

Hotel Excelsior, Florence

Hotel Principe di Savoia, Milan

Hotel Palace, Milan

Hotel Duca di Milano, Milan

Hotel Excelsior, Rome

Le Grand Hotel, Rome

Hotel Danieli, Venice

Hotel Gritti Palace, Venice

Hotel Excelsior Venice Lido

PORTUGAL

Sheraton Algarve, Albufeira

SPAIN

Palace Hotel, Madrid

Hotel Maria Cristina, San Sebastian

Hotel Alfonso XIII, Sevilla

Hotel Mencey, Tenerife

UNITED KINGDOM

Sheraton Park Tower, London

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Next City

SAN SEBASTIAN

ASIA/PACIFIC	NEW ZEALAND	EUROPE	AFRICA	AMERICA	EUROPE	AFRICA	AMERICA
AUSTRALIA 1-800-661-0111	PHILIPPINES 1-800-111	IRELAND 00-1-800-070	ALGERIA 00-20-200	ARGENTINA 00-1-800-444-9000	ITALY 172-1811	ANGOLA 00-20-200	ARABIA 00-1-800-444-9000
CHINA 1-800-1111	SINGAPORE 1-800-1111	CZECH REPUBLIC 00-20-200	EGYPT 00-20-200	BRAZIL 1-800-444-9000	FRANCE 172-1811	ETHIOPIA 00-20-200	BULGARIA 00-1-800-444-9000
HONG KONG 1-800-1111	THAILAND 1-800-1111	GERMANY 00-20-200	GHANA 00-20-200	CANADA 1-800-444-9000	NETHERLANDS 00-20-200	GUINEA 00-20-200	CHINA 1-800-444-9000
INDONESIA 1-800-1111	VIETNAM 1-800-1111	POLAND 00-20-200	IBOY COAST 00-20-200	COLOMBIA 1-800-444-9000	PORTUGAL 00-20-200	KENYA 00-20-200	CUBA 1-800-444-9000
JAPAN 0021-111	YEMEN 1-800-1111	RUSSIA 00-20-200	LIBERIA 00-20-200	COSTA RICA 1-800-444-9000	SPAIN 00-20-200	LESOTHO 00-20-200	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 1-800-444-9000
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MACAO 0021-111	EUROPE 00-20-200	SWITZERLAND 00-20-200	MIDDLE EAST 00-20-200	GUATEMALA 1-800-444-9000	UNITED STATES 00-20-200	LIBERIA 00-20-200	HONDURAS 1-800-444-9000
MALAYSIA 0021-111	AFRICA 00-20-200	UNITED STATES 00-20-200	AFRICA 00-20-200	HAITI 1-800-444-9000	UNITED STATES 00-20-200	LIBERIA 00-20-200	MEXICO 1-800-444-9000

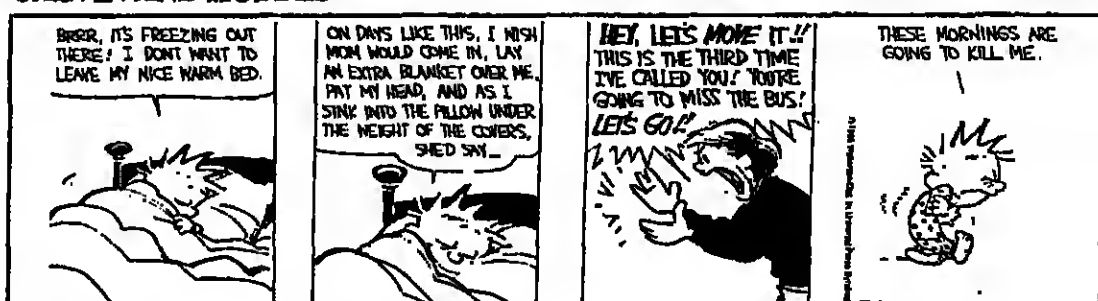


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SPORTS

For Sweden's Fogdöe, a Courageous Start to a New Life

Months After Freak Accident, Paralyzed Skier Is Searching for a New Passion

By Christopher Clarey
Special to the IHT

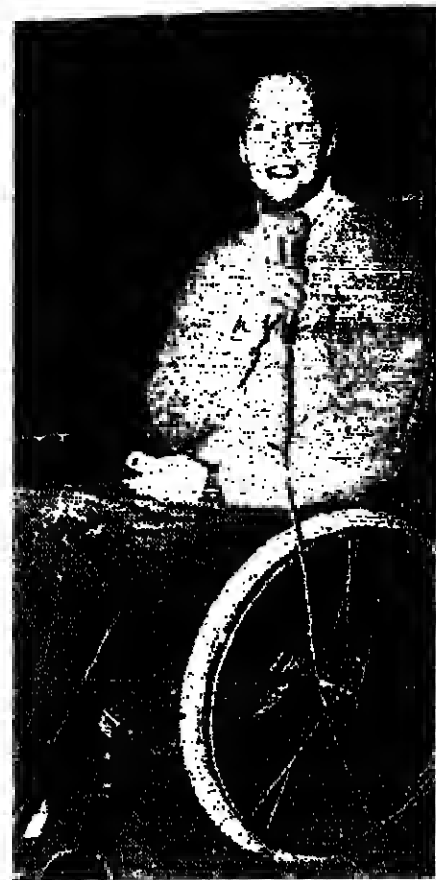
TIGNES, France — "He will have to get used to a different way of life." The speaker last spring was Dr. Olle Andren, chief physician at the Umea University Clinic in northern Sweden. The person in question was Tomas Fogdöe, the 1993 World Cup men's slalom champion. Fogdöe's former way of life changed irrevocably on Feb. 7, when he was doing something that should pose little threat to a top professional skier: skiing back to the warming hut after a day of training runs. Fogdöe was sailing along at his typically rapid clip behind his coach Ulf Emilsson at the Swedish resort of Aare. But as they traversed a downhill slope and headed onto a transport trail, Fogdöe's skis collided with something — what, nobody knows — and Fogdöe went flying into the woods.

Christopher Jeverud, a Swede who was there, remembers hearing "three incredibly loud screams." Emilsson does not remember how many he heard, but he remembers the sick feeling in his stomach as he frantically retraced his path. "I looked down in the woods," Emilsson said, "and Tomas screamed to me to get the sled." Emilsson was retelling the story over the weekend near the finish line on the opening day of the World Cup season. Behind him were several rows of spartan television trailers. Inside one of them, talking into a headset and sitting in a wheelchair was Fogdöe doing his best to get used to a different way of life in a hauntingly familiar setting. "It's fun to be here, and at the same time, it's very hard," Fogdöe said after his commentary duties were finished. "Last year, I finished third in the slalom in Tignes, and it's pretty tough to be back like this. But I still want to be close to the skiing action. I love the sport, and I still want to be around it." It has been a bad period for the sport. Fogdöe loves. Midway through the 1993-94 season, the Austrian star Ulfie Maier died when she crashed and broke her neck during a women's downhill run in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany. Last season, unfavorable weather caused a flurry of postponements and the cancellation of the World Championships in Sierra Nevada, Spain. It was during this

competitive void that Fogdöe had the accident that seriously damaged the vertebra at the base of his spine and left him a paraplegic. At the time, he was fourth in the World Cup slalom standings and established as Sweden's top male skier after fifth-place finishes in the 1992 and 1994 Olympic slaloms. Eight months later, at 25, he has temporarily left his hometown of Gällivare for Stockholm and is searching for another passion, although he sounds prepared to settle for a vocation. "Right now, I'm trying just to find something to do, something to change from being a skier, another thing that's interesting," he said. "Trying to commentate is one thing, but I don't know what I want to do. I thought after the summer everything would be clear." At the suggestion of his doctor and in conjunction with his agent Keith Karlsson, Fogdöe has launched the Active Life Foundation, to help athletes who suffer serious injuries. Fogdöe says the organization has raised 1.8 million Swedish kronor (\$271,000) in four months. The money has come from private and corporate donors

and from a Superstars-style competition. Despite the inevitable lows, his stable temperament buoyed by the support of his family and girlfriend, Marina Jakobsson, has served him well since his accident. "From the first days he got in the wheelchair, he was very focused," Emilsson said. "It was easier for him to talk about the accident and everything than it was for me. He really put me at ease. You feel you're supposed to ask about such things, but you don't know how to start. Tomas started for me." In part, that was because, for the first time, the stolid Fogdöe found he needed to communicate. "You can't keep everything inside because you have so many thoughts in your head that it's incredible," he said. "It's a big change in your life, so you really need to speak to someone about what your feelings are from day to day or even from minute to minute if you don't want to go crazy or out."

Some of the skiers, including the Norwegian Kjetil-Andre Aamodt, expressed surprise that Fogdöe would put himself through such an experience. But Fogdöe clearly knew what he was doing. To start a new way of life, it is important to come to terms with the old. "This is my way of dealing with it," he said. "It's tough, real tough, but I think the next time will be a little easier."



Thomas Fogdöe at Tignes, Saturday.

An Old Team Name Could Get the Bullet

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Yes, you can change a team's name — if the cause is right. Abe Pollin decided months ago that it was wrong to call his basketball team the Bullets.

lard Lowenstein, Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, Anwar Sadat, Yitzhak Rabin. "What would the world be like if they had lived? As Lennox sang: 'Imagine.'" Abe Pollin dared to imagine. He is a builder who has owned the team since 1964, and he is generous toward many causes, particularly college scholarships and UNICEF. In 1968, Pollin received a call from the Israeli Embassy. "They heard I had a tennis court," Pollin recalled. "They asked if I would like to play with the new ambassador, Yitzhak Rabin. Oh, boy. We became friends. His wife, My wife, our children. Last summer I took my whole family to Israel to see him. It's a tremendous loss."



A slope attendant at Tignes carrying in gate poles for the women's giant slalom, canceled because of high winds.

"I've thought about it for 31 years," Pollin said the other day, after announcing that a new name would be chosen by the fall of 1997, when the team moves to a new arena in Washington. "Bullets" connote killing, violence, death," he said. "Our slogan used to be, 'Faster than a speeding bullet.' That is no longer appropriate." The name has a glorious history in professional basketball. The original Baltimore Bullets (1947-54) echoed, alternatively, the tradition of the Old Shot Tower, a 234-foot brick shaft built in 1828, where molten lead was cooled in tanks of water, producing bullets for war and peace. But the American love of guns has long since got out of hand. Children have guns. Children are being killed by bullets. This team was named on June 4, 1963, after the Packers/Zephyrs moved from Chicago to Baltimore. I can remember going to games in Baltimore and hearing the sound effects of a rifle being fired when Earl (the Pearl) Monroe performed one of his magical moves. The sound of a rifle was not considered offensive until public figures started getting killed because they had touched a nerve. John F. Kennedy, Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, Robert F. Kennedy, John Lennon. Al-

By then, Pollin was already planning to move from suburban Maryland to a proposed arena in downtown Washington. He said he discussed the name change with Susan O'Malley, the president of the team, and Wesley Unseld, the executive vice president, who played and coached for this team. "We all take pride in the Bullets," Unseld said the other day. "But times have changed. Circumstances have changed. All the old guys who wore the uniform have to realize that. Maybe we can have an impact by changing the name. But it's not just a name change. We're going into the schools to reach conflict resolution. I have made public-service announcements about violence. This isn't just about a nickname and a logo." Said Pollin: "I stood in the place where Rabin spoke. It was a peace gathering. He was about to leave, but he walked back again. They were rejoicing for peace. I walked those steps. I realized it was time to get this done."

Northwestern Juggernaut Steamrolls On Against Iowa, 31-20

The Associated Press
In its most improbable season ever, Northwestern is becoming more predictable all the time. Overcoming trouble is now commonplace. "We've been down before and have faced pressure before. This was no different. We buckled down," said Danell Autry, whose running helped the Wildcats overcome a halftime deficit Saturday against Iowa. With Autry getting 100 rushing yards for the 11th straight time, fifth-ranked Northwestern remained in the Rose Bowl race by beating its old nemesis, 31-20, on Saturday to gain its best record in 92 years. Northwestern (9-1 overall and 7-0 in the Big Ten) not only won its eighth straight game but beat the Hawkeyes for the first time since 1973. Trailing 20-17 at the half, Northwestern regained the lead with a quick 69-yard drive to begin the third quarter. The Wildcats put the game out of reach when Hudhaifa Ismail scored on a 31-yard return of a fumble by Iowa tight end Derek Price, who was hit by Rodney Ray. The victory was marred by the loss of Wildcat linebacker Pat Fitzgerald, the top tackler in the Big Ten, who broke a leg in the third quarter and is out for the season finale at Purdue next week and probably for Northwestern's first bowl trip since 1949.

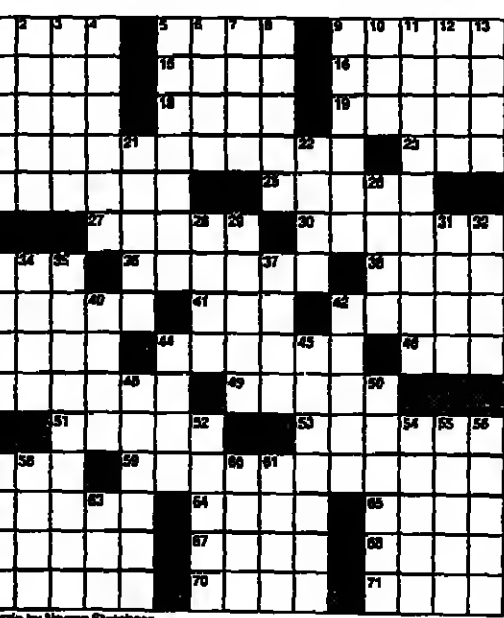
No. 1 Nebraska 41, No. 10 Kansas 3
Tommye Frazier ran for two touchdowns and passed for one as the Cornhuskers (10-0) clinched a tie for a fifth straight Big Eight title. The Huskers lost two fumbles and had a pass intercepted, but Kansas (8-2) self-destructed with five turnovers. Nebraska has won 23 in a row overall and has beaten Kansas 27 straight. No. 2 Ohio St. 41, Illinois 9
Eddie George took a large stride toward the Heisman Trophy, rushing for a school record 314 yards and scoring three touchdowns. No. 7 Kansas St. 49, Iowa St. 7
Matt Miller threw three touchdown passes as the Wildcats (9-1) scored on seven of their first eight possessions. With a victory over Colorado next Saturday, Kansas State would win 10 games for the first time. No. 9 Colorado 21, Missouri 0
John Hessler passed for two touchdowns, extending his school record, and ran for another score as the Buffaloes (8-2) handed the visiting Tigers (2-8) their sixth straight loss. No. 11 Texas 52, Houston 20
James Brown threw four touchdown passes and ran for a score as the Longhorns (7-1-1) rallied for 35 unanswered second-half points. No. 12 USC 28, Oregon St. 16
Deion Washington rushed for a career-high 158 yards and two touchdowns on his 20th birthday as the Trojans clinched a 28th trip to the Rose Bowl, but their first in six seasons. No. 13 Michigan 5, Purdue 0
A muddy field, freezing temperatures and

gusting wind limited Michigan (8-2) to Remy Hamilton's 25-yard field goal and Clarence Thompson's safety in the lowest-scoring game at Michigan Stadium since the Wolverines tied Northwestern 0-0 in 1938. No. 14 Virginia 21, Maryland 16
Tiki Barber ran for 116 yards and backup Kevin Brooks had 103 as Virginia overcame a poor start and clinched a share of the ACC title. The Cavaliers (8-3) reeled off 21 straight points en route to their fourth straight victory over the Terrapins. No. 15 Arkansas 24, Southwest Louisiana 13
Del Delco returned an interception 62 yards for a touchdown, his defensive mates set up two other scores and Madre Hill established a school rushing record of 1,298 yards in a season for the Razorbacks (8-2). No. 16 Alabama 14, Mississippi St. 9
Dennis Riddle rushed 35 times for 181 yards and two touchdowns as Alabama (8-2) dominated on the ground. No. 17 Oregon 17, Arizona 13
Tony Graziani threw the winning touchdown pass and Ricky Whitte ran for 107 yards against Arizona's once-feared defense. Graziani had an off day, finishing 10-of-26 for 147 yards, but his five-yard pass to Aaron Jelks with 6:06 left in the third quarter turned out to be the game-winner. No. 20 Auburn 57, Georgia 31
Stephen Davis ran for 153 yards and

two touchdowns and Auburn converted a fourth down in its territory with just over two minutes remaining to down the Bulldogs. No. 21 Virginia Tech 38, Temple 16
Virginia Tech's defense, ranked No. 1 in the nation against the run, scored two second-quarter touchdowns within 48 seconds as the Hokies (8-3) won their eighth straight game to clinch at least a share of the Big East title. No. 22 Washington St. 38, UCLA 14
Rashaan Shehee ran for three touchdowns and Washington scored four times following turnovers. Karim Abdul-Jabbar, who had rushed for more than 200 yards in three straight games, sprained his right ankle on the Bruins' first play from scrimmage. No. 23 Syracuse 42, Pittsburgh 10
Donovan McNabb confused injury-depleted Pitt with his scrambling and passing as visiting Syracuse scored on four of its first five possessions. No. 24 Clemson 34, Duke 17
Sophomore Raymond Priestner set a Clemson record by rushing for 263 yards and became the first 1,000-yard rusher of the decade for the Tigers. Wyoming 34, No. 25 San Diego St. 31
Cory Wedel kicked a 33-yard field with 29 seconds left for Wyoming. The Aztecs' six-game winning streak ended when Peter Holt's 52-yard field goal attempt with six seconds left was wide right.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Kiss
5 Mrs. Parks from Montgomery
9 Actress
14 Russia's mountains
15 "It's my way" (Sandra Lynch)
16 Was in pain
17 Suffice with convert
18 Straw vote
19 Oyster cluster
20 Welfare office employees, e.g.
23 Snoop
24 Rogues
25 Cook, as a turkey
27 "Come in!"
30 Teeth
32 Dolores Haskins
33 Thingamajig
34 — music (Weavers' genre)
36 Walrus tusks
41 Fraternity letter
42 Shade of green
43 Curbside cry
44 Int. assn. for learning
46 1981 film "Boat"
47 Skiing areas
48 Midgetlike
51 "Cherchez la" (French)
53 Illinois city
57 Former mil. auxiliary
59 Drive test
62 Friend south of the border
64 PBS science series
66 Israel's Abba
68 Showings
69 Bridge
70 Eat fancily
71 Risk takers may find them shaky
72 Marriage, as a bar
73 Singles
11 Winter woe
12 Seaweed
13 Casually
19 "Faster Than" (movie)
21 Girl
22 Cutan
26 Ump's call
28 Neck and neck
29 Ceremonies
31 Jazzy Fitzgerald
32 "The" — the
33 Computer units
34 Elliptical
36 Ticket sales
37 — and carry
40 Ready for harvest
42 "M-A-S-H"
44 West Point inst.
45 "Bully the Koi" composer
46 Print in relief
50 Spanish city
52 Artist Max
54 Bruce Wayne's ward
55 Nonsensical
56 Memorable
57 Beat the rap
58 To — (unanimously)
60 Cowboy's equipment
61 Writer Hunter
62 "Golly!"



Düsseldorf Edges Gladbach in Brawl-Marred Match

Borussia Moenchengladbach wasted a chance of sharing the top spot in the Bundesliga by falling 3-2 to Düsseldorf on Saturday.

twice for Düsseldorf against his former team, sealing the win with a beautiful goal in the 75th minute that gave his club only their second victory of the season.

Andre Winkhold scored the match was overshadowed by an incident during half time when Gladbach's Martin Dahlin bloodied an usher's nose when a brawl broke out.

The defeat robbed the Gladbachers of the three points they needed to pull even with Borussia Dortmund and Bayern Munich. Dortmund drew 2-2 against Hamburg while the Bavarians struggled to a 0-0 draw against Hansa Rostock on Friday.



Fabrizio Ravanelli scoring the first of his two goals for Italy against Ukraine Saturday.

Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 10
ACROSS
1 KISS
5 MRS. PARKS FROM MONTGOMERY
9 ACTRESS
14 RUSSIA'S MOUNTAINS
15 "IT'S MY WAY" (SANDRA LYNCH)
16 WAS IN PAIN
17 SUFFICE WITH CONVERT
18 STRAW VOTE
19 OYSTER CLUSTER

SPORTS

Hornets Sting Raptors

Magic Deals the Heat Its First Loss

The Associated Press

Larry Johnson scored 12 of Charlotte's 18 points in overtime Saturday night to help the turnover-prone Hornets to a 123-117 victory over the Toronto Raptors.

Johnson finished with 34 points and Glen Rice added 31 points and 10 rebounds for the Hornets, who are off to their first 3-0 start at home in the franchise's eight-year history.

The Raptors turned 17 Charlotte turnovers into 27 points, but it wasn't enough to prevent them from losing their fifth consecutive game.

Willie Anderson led Toronto with 24 points and nine rebounds. Tracy Murray added 22 points.

Magic 94, Heat 83

Hardaway's layup with 1.2 seconds remaining gave Orlando its only lead of the game as the Magic handed Miami its first loss of the season.

The Magic overcame 10-point deficits twice in the second half but didn't go ahead until Hardaway, who had 33 points, came off a solid screen from Horace Grant and laid the ball off the backboard over Bimbo Coles and Alonzo Mourning.

Kevin Gamble's desperation shot at the buzzer fell short of the rim and Orlando, off to its fastest start in franchise history despite the absence of injured NBA scoring champion Shaquille O'Neal, improved to 5-1. Billy Owens scored 18 points and Coles had 15 for Miami.

Mets 86, Kings 84

The New Jersey Nets held the Kings scoreless for the final 3:49, rallying over short-handed Sacramento, which lost for the first time this season.

The Kings suited up only eight players for the game because of a raft of suspensions assessed by the NBA for a bench-clearing brawl Friday in Indianapolis.

Kevin Edwards led the Nets with 24 points. Mitch Richmond had 17 points for the Kings, and Sarunas Marciulionis

and Olden Polynice each added 16.

Bulls 110, Trail Blazers 108

Michael Jordan scored 15 of his 36 points in the fourth quarter as the Chicago Bulls came back to beat the Portland Trail Blazers and begin the season 5-0 for the first time in their 30-year history.

Portland's Clifford Robinson scored 39 points on 15-of-22 shooting, including 6-of-7 from 3-point range. But he missed five of eight free throws, including two with 1:51 left that would have tied the game.

Rod Strickland had 29 points and 11 assists for the Trail Blazers, who finished a 1-3 road trip. Scottie Pippen added 21 points for the Bulls.

Hawks 113, Mavericks 100

Andrew Lang scored six of his 21 points during an 18-0 fourth-quarter run, and the Atlanta Hawks rallied to send the Dallas Mavericks their first defeat of the season.

Dallas had been off to a 4-0 start, the best in team history. Ken Norman had 21 points, and Mookie Blaylock added 20 for the Hawks.

Jim Jackson had 30 points and Jamal Mashburn contributed 27 for Dallas, which has held its first four opponents under 100 points.

Rockets 119, Timberwolves 97

Hakeem Olajuwon scored 21 points and became the 21st NBA player to score 20,000 career points as the Houston Rockets beat the Minnesota Timberwolves.

Sam Cassell and Robert Horry also had 21 points apiece for the Rockets. Sam Mitchell led Minnesota with 13 points in a game that Houston largely controlled from late in the second quarter.

Olajuwon reached the milestone with 3:28 remaining in the first quarter. He reached the 20,000-point plateau in 833 games, 13th-fastest in league history, just behind Larry Bird, who did it in 806 contests.

Sonics 117, Grizzlies 81

Shawn Kemp scored 24 points and Byron Hawkins added 16 as the Seattle SuperSonics routed the Vancouver Grizzlies in their first regular-season meeting, 117-81.

Hawkins, averaging 8.4 points a game so far this season, had his highest-scoring game since being traded from Charlotte to Seattle in the offseason. The Sonics led 61-34 at halftime, and the Grizzlies did not get closer than 20 points in the second half.

Warriors 123, Lakers 108

Chris Mullin had 23 points and top draft pick Joe Smith had his first NBA double-double as the Golden State Warriors beat the Los Angeles Lakers.

Hardaway added 19 points and 14 assists for the Warriors. Smith had 16 points and 10 rebounds.

The Lakers are 0-4 on the road this season and have lost nine regular-season games in a row on the road, the club's worst streak since moving to Los Angeles in 1960.

16 Players Suspended

The NBA suspended 16 players Saturday for fighting during Friday night's game between the Indiana Pacers and the Sacramento Kings, the largest number ever suspended from one incident.

Dale Davis of Indiana and Michael Smith of Sacramento received the largest penalties: two-game suspensions without pay and \$20,000 fines. The pair fought with 2:43 left in the third quarter of the Kings' 119-95 road victory.

Duane Causewell of the Kings was suspended for one game without pay and fined \$7,500. The league said he left the bench area while not trying to break up the fight.

The other 13 players penalized received one-game suspensions and \$2,500 fines for leaving the bench areas. Eight players from each team were suspended.

Since NBA rules call for each team to dress at least eight



The Hornets' Robert Parish preparing to block a shot by the Sixers' Shaun Bradley.

players per game, the suspensions were to be staggered, beginning with games played on Saturday night.

An NBA spokeswoman, Teri Washington, said it was the league's largest mass-suspension ever.

The Pacers' president, Donnie Walsh, said: "Nobody wants this type of thing to hap-

pen, and when it does you expect retribution."

Tyus Edney, Byron Houston, Sarunas Marciulionis, Olden Polynice, Lionel Simmons and Walt Williams were the Kings penalized. The punished Pacers were Travis Best, Adrian Caldwell, Duane Ferrell, Fred Hoiberg, Mark Jackson, Reggie Miller and Dwayne Schintzius.

"When games are called the way they were tonight, the frustration level goes up and things can get out of hand," Miller said. Indiana already was missing its coach, Larry Brown. On Friday, Brown was suspended for one game and fined \$10,000 for an outburst following his ejection from Thursday's game against the New York Knicks.

Forum Jinx Helps LA Over Penguins

The Associated Press

Vladimir Tsybakov scored his first NHL goal and Byron Dabo made 41 saves as the Los Angeles Kings on Saturday dealt the Pittsburgh Penguins their ninth consecutive loss at the Forum, ending the Penguins' seven-game unbeaten streak.

The Penguins, who haven't beaten the Kings on the road since Feb. 13, 1988, took the ice without center Mario Lemieux.

NHL ROUNDOUP

In the 3-2 loss, The NHL scoring leader, pacing himself in his comeback season following back surgery and treatment for Hodgkin's disease, sat out his third game this season.

The Kings' Wayne Gretzky scored into an empty net with 1:05 left, his fourth of the season, before Pittsburgh's Tomas Sandstrom ended the scoring with his 13th on a rebound with 31 seconds to play.

Red Wings and Sergei Fedorov each had goals as the Detroit Red Wings extended their winning streak to four games with a 3-2 victory over the San Jose Sharks.

Yzerman's eighth goal of the season, which tied the game at 1-1, came on a power play at 11:40 of the second period. In the past five games, Yzerman has had five goals and three assists.

Fedorov gave the Red Wings a 2-1 lead at 14:09 of the second with a shorthanded goal against Sharks goalie Wade Flaherty. Fedorov, who has 18 points this season, added a pair of assists in the third period on Vyacheslav Kozlov's goal at 6:13 and Doug Brown's goal at 12:10.

Avalanche 6, Canucks 4

Colorado's top line of Peter Forsberg, Claude Lemieux and Martin Rucinsky combined for nine points as the Avalanche beat Vancouver, 6-4.

The Avalanche took advantage of a struggling hockey club to extend their unbeaten streak to 10 games (9-0-1). Forsberg was the top gun for the

Avalanche with two goals and two assists, giving him 22 points during Colorado's unbeaten streak.

It was obvious from the onset that Vancouver was not in the game as the Canucks twice took penalties for too many men on the ice. Both times the Avalanche capitalized with only one second remaining on the power play.

The win improved Colorado's record to 11-3-2, solidifying its position atop both the Pacific Division and the Western Conference. Vancouver's record dropped to 5-6-5, including a dismal 1-3-3 on home ice.

Lemieux and Forsberg have both been red-hot during the streak. Lemieux has nine goals in his last eight games while Forsberg has had two or more points in seven of his last eight contests.

Bure Is Out for Season

Pavel Bure, the star forward of the Vancouver Canucks, will miss the remainder of this season with the team in his right knee, the team said Saturday.

Doctors determined that Bure tore his anterior cruciate ligament during a game last Thursday and would require surgery. Bure, who electrified the league with 60 goals in 1992-93, was expected to team with fellow Russian Alexander Mogilny to form one of the National Hockey League's most lethal tandems.

The knee was injured when Bure was checked from behind into the boards by Steve Smith in Thursday night's 5-2 loss to the Chicago Blackhawks.

"Pavel has a torn ACL, a major ligament in his right knee," said the Canucks' team physician, Ross Davidson. "Luckily he suffered no other damage to his knee."

Bure, who has led the team in scoring the last three seasons, said: "There is nothing I can do about it. I'll just have to have the surgery. I'm not scared. I'll go home, but it will be a different type of summer."

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL

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Herald Tribune SPORTS

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1995

PAGE 22

WORLD ROUNDUP



German runner Silvio Baier running a marathon.

Silva Wins Marathon

ATHLETICS Braving a record-low temperature and fierce winds, German runner Silvio Baier won the New York City Marathon on Sunday, becoming the first repeat champion in 10 years. Kenya's Tegla Loroupe won the women's division for the second consecutive year. (AP)

US Takes World Cup

GOLF The Americans Davis Love and Fred Couples captured the World Cup of Golf title for a record fourth straight year Sunday, winning by a 14-shot margin from Australia.

Hill's Hollow Victory

FORMULA ONE Damon Hill won the Australian Grand Prix in commanding fashion Sunday. In front of a Formula One crowd of 205,000 in Adelaide, Hill steered his Williams through the debris of his rivals' retirements to finish more than two laps clear of second-placed Frenchman Olivier Panis in a Ligier. Only 8 of 23 starters finished. The drop outs included Michael Schumacher, who had already secured the drivers' championship.

The Finnish driver Mika Hakkinen slept comfortably for the first time since crashing his McLaren at Adelaide on Friday, and his condition continued to improve, medical officials said Sunday. But Hakkinen will remain in intensive care. (Reuters)

Pakistan Hangs On

CRICKET Amir Sohail led Pakistan's fight to avoid an innings defeat in the first test against Australia in Brisbane with a superb 99. The tourists, who were bowled out for 97 in the first innings, their fourth lowest Test total, finished the third day's play on 197 for three wickets. The Australian spin bowler Shane Warne took seven wickets for 23 runs in Pakistan's first innings. Australia made 463 in its first innings. (Reuters)

Jansher Champ Again

SQUASH Jansher Khan of Pakistan won a record seventh World Open squash title on Saturday, beating the British challenger Del Harris, 15-10, 17-14, 16-17, 15-8.

The Englishman gave Jansher his toughest final, saving three match points in the third game. (Reuters)

Refs Thrown Out

BASKETBALL The Ontario Labor Relations Board has ruled that the National Basketball Association could not use substitute referees for home games of the Toronto Raptors.

The league said it would assign members of its regular referees union, the National Basketball Referees Association, for Toronto home games.

The regular referees must work the games during a conciliation process that will be conducted over a period expected to last up to three weeks.

Italy: Relieved in Defeat, Boomed in Victory

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

ROME — For one Sunday afternoon, the Olympic Stadium was free of its characteristic mania. The night before had been a big one for one of the world's leading soccer countries, and in the relative quiet, families with young children had come in. For one scary moment, it actually felt like America.

They were here to see rugby, of all things, and its world-champion team from South Africa. The Springboks are not rock stars yet, but in their comeback (yes, comeback) 40-21 defeat of Italy, they looked more like showmen and less like the good team players they yearn to be.

The Italians scored two tries early in the second half to jump ahead, 21-17, and suddenly the president of the Italian rugby federation, Maurizio Mondelli, began to have disquieting premonitions.

"I was worried Italy was going to win," Mondelli said after his team had won nothing more than respect. "If we had won, it might have shaken things up, and we aren't really ready for that. We've got to get our feet on the ground first." He was referring to the huge expectations that athletic success usually brings in Italy.

"I realized we couldn't hold that lead," said the manager, Georges Coste. "Our guys were really tired."

They were happy to avoid the tantalizing hints of brilliance that so frustrate fans of the Italian national soccer team coached by Arrigo Sacchi. Two summers ago, he led the Azzurri to the World Cup final and was despised for the flamboyant manner in which the team played. On Saturday, in the southern port town of Bari, his team managed a 3-1 victory over Ukraine that practically qualifies Italy for the 16-team European Championships next summer in England.

Italy is now assured of second place in Group Four regardless of its final qualifier Wednesday against third-place Lithuania, and Sacchi might have figured that that achievement would be enough to satisfy some fans. He has been trying. Everyone can see that.

For the last three months and



Pieter Le Roux of South Africa on the run against Italy in Rome flanked by Italy's Ivan Francescato, left, and Diego Dominguez.

three games, Sacchi has dedicated himself to the same team with the problematic dedication of an alcoholic trying to stay on the wagon.

He had spent most of preceding four years habitually experimenting: 52 players and more than 40 lineups without any furthering to art or science. A loss Saturday night have kept him from qualifying for England altogether — and in the 19th minute there it was: A long ball skipping under Antonio Benarrivo, tapped across by Gennaro Ortu and knocked in by Andriy Polunin just clumsily enough to distract the goalkeeper, Angelo Peruzzi, 1-0 to the nobodies.

From outside, the St. Nicolas stadium in Bari looks cozy, a sculpture of enormous deck chairs facing each other in a tight circle — with Sacchi in the middle, of course. Fifty-four thousand who had come for a celebration were now singing at him angrily. Perhaps they were trying to help. Until recently, the only force strong enough to unify any of the Sacchi teams had been fear. In the last World Cup, they never could begin to play until a man had been sent off or a goal given away — then they would come back, hysterically, with most of the triggers pulled by Roberto Baggio.

Baggio, almost always injured these days, was missing on Saturday. Even in the absence of a proven savior, the agony lingered for just three minutes. It took that long for Demetrio Albertini, the brain of the new Sacchi Team, to rehabilitate Benarrivo with a ball up the right wing. Benarrivo's shot beat the keeper and would have trickled in eventually if Fabrizio

Ravanelli had not chased it in — the first of his two garbage goals.

In the end, Sacchi could admit without fear of self-incrimination his displeasure with the first half. Ravanelli, the white-haired late bloomer, is especially reliable, and Sacchi hinted at more chances for him if he sort out other tactical problems.

Four minutes into the second half the Ukrainians broke under the weight of an evening that had little meaning for them. Victor Skrypnyk was saved the embarrassment of an own goal when Ravanelli beat it to the line; another five minutes and Paolo Maldini blasted in a volley for the final score.

Italy can move ahead of Croatia to win Group Four, depending on the results of the last qualifying matches throughout Europe

Wednesday night. The tiebreaking formula is so complicated that only three of the 16 places are filled: by Spain, Russia and England, who as hosts qualify automatically.

"I am very happy that you are asking me about that," said Antonio Materrese, president of the Italian football association, when asked if Sacchi's contract would now be extended beyond the European finals next June. "Before you were always asking if I am going to send Sacchi away. It means that you who were critical of him are now satisfied."

Rugby claims to be a world sport as well — but not here, not quite yet. The Springboks, so long prevented from mixing, are now in the odd position of spreading the game. Their big

match comes Saturday at Twickenham against England. The Springboks will hope for the recovery of Andre Joubert, the world's leading fullback, whose ribs were bruised badly while assisting the first of James Small's two tries.

Their lead had been 17-6 at the half when Diego Dominguez converted a penalty and Joel Stransky, the hero of the World Cup, missed. The end zones of the great stadium were vacant but the stretches between were filling with the echoes of Saturday night in Bari. "Italia, Italia, Italia."

With 26 minutes to go, the world champions were being beaten. But the Springboks came back, anticlimactically, on penalties, kicked by Stransky, the award of which was as mysterious to non-rugby crowds as the forces of economics.

"Let's be realistic," the Italian coach decided, as rugby prepared its return to the Italian shadows. "These guys come from another planet."

France Beats All Blacks

The French rugby union team fought off a second half comeback by New Zealand and held on to win the first test, 22-15, scoring three tries to the All Blacks' none Saturday, Reuters reported from Paris.

The French, faster to the ball and denying the tourists possession, led by 17-3 at the interval thanks to tries from Jean-Luc Sadourny and Richard Dourthe.

In the second half, New Zealand, with the advantage of a powerful following wind came back strongly to cut the gap to 17-15 with 18 minutes left, thanks to five penalties from fly-half Simon Culhane.

The French, embroiled in financial disputes with the French Federation before the match, managed to hold on and broke away to score a third try 10 minutes from the end when Philippe Saint-Andre went over by the right-corner flag.

Wales Hangs On

Wales beat Fiji, 19-15, in wet conditions in Cardiff on Saturday in its first match under its caretaker coach, Kevin Bowring. Reuters reported. Wales moved swiftly into a 10-0 lead with tries by Andy Moore and Neil Jenkins.

Favre Leads Packers Over Bears, 35-28

In New York, Raiders' Hostetler Proves His Point

The Associated Press

Brett Favre's left ankle was terribly sore Sunday. His right arm never felt better.

Favre tied a team record with a career-best five touchdown passes as the Green Bay Packers won a 35-28 shootout with Chicago to move into a tie for the NFC Central lead with the Bears at 6-4.

Favre, his severely sprained ankle heavily wrapped, extended his NFL-leading streak to 55 consecutive starts, completing 25 of 33 passes for 336 yards and no interceptions. He hit halfback Edgar Bennett for scores of 17 and 16 yards on screen passes, the second coming with 9:17 left to break a 28-28 tie.

Favre also had touchdown passes of 29 and 44 yards to Robert Brooks and a 1-yard toss to fullback Dorsey Levens. Brooks caught six passes for 138 yards.

Reggie White also made a remarkable comeback from injury. He stretched a right knee ligament last week at Minnesota and on Sunday did not start for just the second time in his 11-year NFL career.

But he came in on the second series and played most of the game, sharing a sack, tipping a pass and inspiring a defense that held Erik Kramer out of the end zone in a desperate drive that stalled at the Packers' 14 as time expired.

White was the last player to leave blustery Lambeau Field, thrusting his green and gold helmet into the air over and over as the crowd of 59,996 braving 15-degree wind chills and intermittent flurries roared its approval.

Raiders 17, Giants 13 In Giants' weather, Jeff Hostetler left his former teammates blowing in the wind.

With winds gusting to 35 miles an hour, the Oakland quarterback guided the Raiders on a game-winning drive in the fourth quarter. Harvey Williams' 6-yard run with 6:52 remaining gave the Raiders a 17-13 victory.

The win was secured when Chester McGlockton deflected Dave Brown's fourth-down pass from the Oakland 28 in the final minutes. The Giants (3-7) took a 13-10 lead on Brown's 11-yard draw in the third quarter. But Oakland (8-2), operating against the wind, used the running of Williams and Napoleon Kaufman to get to New York's 6-yard line.

Then, with the wind, Hostetler's pass into the corner of the end zone on the first play of the fourth quarter was intercepted by Phillip Spikes.

The Raiders came right back after forcing a punt, going 71 yards to Williams' winning run. Seattle's 45, Jaguars 30 Joey Galloway played less than three quarters. That was still too long for the Jacksonville Jaguars.

The Seattle rookie caught two touchdown passes and brilliantly improvised on an 86-yard run for another score Sunday. That launched the Seahawks (4-6) to a 45-30 victory over the expansion Jaguars in Seattle's highest-scoring game in more than 10 years.

In the second quarter, Galloway got the ball on a reverse on third-and-7 at the Seahawks 14. He escaped from Vinny Clark in the backfield but still seemed to be hemmed up along the right

sideline short of the first down marker. Suddenly, Galloway recognized that six Jaguars were bunched up together. He cut back toward the far sideline, and there was out a Jacksonville player in sight until linebacker James Williams caught up with him at the 10. But Williams was leveled by running back Chris Warren, allowing Galloway to waltz into the end zone.

Lions 27, Buccaneers 24 Clutch catches by Brett Perriman and two interceptions by Willie Clay helped the beleaguered Detroit coach, Wayne Foytes, buy a little time on Sunday. Detroit's defense, ranked 28th in the NFL, was just good enough as the Lions hung on for a 27-24 victory over Tampa Bay, handing the Buccaneers their third straight loss.

After the Lions took a 34-22 pounding a week earlier in Atlanta, the Lion owner, William Clay Ford, issued an ultimatum: Make the playoffs or Foytes faces the strong possibility of being fired. That means the Lions (4-6) would almost have to win their remaining six games.

Bills 28, Falcons 17, Mark Levy left the Buffalo Bills with a one-game lead in the AFC East, and that's exactly the way he got them back.

Jim Kelly completed 22 of 36 passes for 272 yards and two touchdowns to Bill Brooks as the Bills beat Atlanta.

It marked Levy's first game in since he underwent prostate-cancer surgery four weeks ago and, combined with New England's win over Miami, gave the Bills (7-3) the division lead.

Atlanta had a chance to win the game until Jeff George was intercepted by Kurt Schuler in the end zone with 52 seconds remaining.



The Raiders' Anthony Smith sacking the Giants' Dave Brown.

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Kuwait	800-288	Colombia	908-11-0010
Lebanon (Beirut)	426-801	Ecuador	999-1119
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Saudi Arabia	1-800-10	Guatemala	100
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		Peru	171
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		Sweden	800-420-0011
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